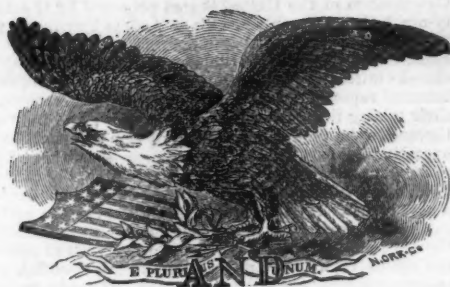


# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# JOURNAL.

# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME V.—NUMBER 50.  
WHOLE NUMBER 258.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1868.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, No. 39 Park Row.

## CONTENTS OF NUMBER FIFTY.

The Proposed Army Legisla- tion.....	789	The Battle Monument for Reg- ulars.....	794
The Army.....	790	The Regiment at Worcester.....	795
Army Sketches.....	790	Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry.....	795
Reply to General Dyer's Let- ter.....	791	Army Personal.....	795
Abstract of Special Orders is- sued from the Adjutant-Gen- eral's Office for the week ending July 27, 1868.....	792	Foreign Military and Naval Items.....	796
Military and Naval Laws.....	793	The College Matches at Wor- cester.....	796
Various Naval Matters.....	793	Congress.....	797
Army Discipline.....	794	Fort Bridger, U. T.....	798
Volunteer Engineers.....	794	Navy Gazette.....	798
Army and Navy Expenses.....	794	Army Gazette.....	798
		The National Guard.....	799

## THE PROPOSED ARMY LEGISLATION.

THE two Army bills, in Senate and House, knocked each other on the head, as our readers have already learned, and as we are now happy to repeat. This result will prove satisfactory to the Army, and is probably, on the whole, the most beneficial turn that affairs could have taken. Yet we must remember that this is a case of a reprieve, not of a pardon—a quarrel among the hangmen, which accordingly postponed execution of the sentence. We have from the first thought that no rational scheme of Army reorganization could be agreed upon this summer, for this is a matter not to be pounced upon suddenly at the fag-end of a session, hastily “licked into shape,” and so passed. General BUTLER and some other members seemed to think that the only way to go to work was to take the last Army Register, and strike off the rolls the last half of the names in each grade—except where some grades were stricken out altogether. But their efforts killed the original measure on which they were expended, as we supposed they would, giving our readers warning of that opinion.

Senator WILSON's bill, like much of that Senator's legislation, goes to work in substantially the right way. General GARFIELD's House bill was animated in the main by the right spirit, conceding to the demagogue clamor for “reduction” as little as possible, though more than was just. But his colleagues fell afoul of it, and scissored away at it, chopping here and patching out there, until the whole matter presented a horrible aspect, and was dropped.

We shall pass, for the present, the discussion of the details of the bills of Mr. WILSON and General GARFIELD, for the reason that they are both likely to be modified before presentation to Congress again in the autumn. We cannot avoid commending, however, the fifth section of Mr. WILSON's bill, which provides that vacancies in the places of commissioned officers shall be left unfilled till the reduction proposed is accomplished. This is the only just way, we are free to say, of reducing the Army. What is the other way proposed—the rude discharge of all junior officers in the various grades desired to be reduced? It is simply the infliction of a punishment for gallant and meritorious services, and the offer of a premium on inactivity and demerit. It is a scheme worthy of those journey-men law-makers who know nothing of the wants of the Army, and whose only idea of the word legislate is “slash.” Most of these juniors got their promotion for distinguished services on the battle-field. The seniors, whom they left behind, unpromoted, in the grade below, were those who, however distinguished, were less so than themselves. Yet it was coolly proposed to get rid of the junior officers in the various grades, as surplus

soldiers. That is to say, the bill would warn officers not to perform such services as will secure promotion, under penalty of being mustered out of service, and turned adrift on the world by an ungrateful country, to commence the race of life anew, with a useless profession to encumber them.

We protest that our officers have some rights, as well as the “tax-payer.” While Congress sits in judgment upon the Army, and proposes to condemn the men who deserve so much at its hands, across the ocean we find all honors and emoluments heaped upon the soldiers of England and France. General NAPIER becomes Lord NAPIER of Magdala; he is made a peer; a pension is granted to him which, if offered to GRANT, would make the tax-payers howl with rage. And so it goes from Lord NAPIER down. Prussia and Russia have known how to reward and promote their soldiers. Even for the little affair at Rome with GARIBALDI, NAPOLEON has been lavish of favors. What would the press and people of those countries say, if, on the plea of economy, the most distinguished officers in the regular service should be turned out of their professions, and stripped of their honors almost as soon as they had fairly won them? What would they say, if the very peace which they had conquered should be made the excuse for getting rid of their services, for the single and avowed purpose of stopping their salaries? The press and people would cry out against their injustice and ingratitude; and members of Parliament or the Corps Legislatif uttering such sentiments as some of our members of Congress have uttered, would be hooted in the streets.

What more has Lord NAPIER of Magdala done for England than General GRANT of Appomattox Court House has done for America? What more did General FAIRLY do for France at Rome than General HANCOCK for America at Gettysburg? Congress, only so short a time ago, remodelled the army on “a peace basis” as a permanent establishment; it created five major-generals, ten brigadier-generals, and so on with inferior officers to the last grade. To fill these grades, officers were selected, promoted, and otherwise encouraged to continue in the service. And now, so soon after, Congress proposes to turn them out of their profession altogether, so that the very men who were promoted are now either degraded or dismissed. It was even proposed to add constructive disgrace—insult to injury—by requiring “the best” officers in certain grades to be selected for retention, the others being discharged as not “the best.” Of the ten brigadier-generals, the five major-generals, and so forth, all were appointed for distinguished skill and services; some of them are to be mustered for no purpose except to save their salaries. And this while millions yearly leak out in enormous frauds and political expenses.

If a reduction must be made, at least let it be effected by not replacing the losses in the casualties of service. If Congressmen would simply examine the army statistics, they would see that the ordinary reductions by deaths, resignations, and dismissals would very soon reduce the commissioned officers to the number desired. Senator WILSON probably observes that the path of decency is that of practical expediency; and that, instead of summarily docking officers here and there, a little careful and moderate legislation will bring everything right. Or, if this plan is not adopted,

then let General GARFIELD's original plan be adopted. This is, to place the surplus officers on the retired list, with half-pay, until the reduction by casualty or otherwise is effected. In one or the other of these two ways the reorganization could be accomplished without that gross injustice to which the House thoughtlessly assented.

We have space for a single word only regarding the fourth section of Mr. WILSON's bill, which proposed that the Secretary of War should convene a board of officers for the purpose of designating the officers to be retained, and of submitting to Congress their names and the plan determined upon. We would suggest rather, that this purpose be broadened. Let the board be convened, as proposed, but let it study the whole plan of army reorganization, devise a satisfactory system, and then report it to one of the military committees, who would then urge it upon Congress.

A SIGNIFICANT debate has lately taken place in the House of Commons on the value of the British iron-clad fleet. The respective merits of the broadside and turret systems were directly involved in the discussion. Captain MACKINNON, an experienced officer, stoutly contended that the admiralty were building obsolete, costly and useless ships, and he warned them that they were jeopardizing the lives of sailors, and endangering the safety of the fleet. In this opinion the gallant captain was ably supported by Mr. SEELEY, who said it was clear that they had no plated ships which modern artillery could not pierce with ease; and it was a very grave question whether, if they could not attain to immunity, at least from shell practice, it would not be wiser to abandon defensive armor, and trust entirely to speed. He criticised the English iron-clads in detail, and showed that every one of them had been found to possess serious defects. Within the last fifteen years the admiralty had spent something like £700,000 or £800,000 on mere failures, and he complained that the admiralty went on building inefficient vessels long after they had been warned. Mr. LAIRD, shipbuilder for the late Southern Confederacy, exposed the folly of continuing to build broadside ships, and advocated the construction of turret vessels, as their superiority over the broadsides was being almost daily proved. He asked the House to pronounce an opinion in favor of abandoning the construction of broadside ships, which had proved to be of no value whatever in a gale of wind, and of giving the country some turret ships, which the admiralty were perfectly competent, without any further inquiry, to construct. The defence of the admiralty was made by Lord H. LENNOX. It was very singular. Turret vessels were not built because they had no plan for them. When they got a plan they would see about it. And as France is building iron-clad broadsides so rapidly as to be likely to get more of them than England, the admiralty asked for money to build two new ones to preserve the equilibrium.

THE Italian Chamber of Deputies have just passed a vote of 3,000,000 lire for the armament of the ironclad fleet and the conversion of the marine rifles into breech-loaders. During the debate the Minister of Marine stated that the Italian ironclad fleet was in perfect order, and left nothing to be desired. The government had determined to arm the fleet with Armstrong guns.



## THE ARMY.

MAJOR-GENERAL Meade, commanding the Third Military District, on the 23d of July issued the following order:

Whereas, Official information has been received at these headquarters from the Governor elect of the State of Georgia, that the Legislature of said State, elected under the provisions of General Orders Nos. 39 and 40, current series, from these headquarters, has assembled and complied with the requisitions of the Act of Congress, which became a law June 25, 1868, entitled an Act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, to representation in Congress; and whereas said act states that on compliance with the conditions therein set forth by any State, the officers of said State, duly elected and qualified under the Constitution thereof, shall be inaugurated without delay. It is therefore ordered:

1. That all civil officers, holding office in the State, whether by military appointment or by failure to have successors qualified, shall promptly yield their offices and turn over to their duly elected and qualified successors, all public property, archives, books, records, etc., belonging to the same.

2. Whenever the military commander of the Sub-District of Georgia, is officially notified of the inauguration of the State government elect, military authority under the Acts of Congress, known as the Reconstruction Laws, will be at an end in said State; and it is made the duty of the Sub-District commander to transfer every thing appertaining to the government of said State to the proper civil officers, and to abstain in future, upon any pretext whatever, from any interference with or control over the civil authorities of the State, or the persons and property of the citizens thereof.

3. On the inauguration of the civil government, all prisoners held in custody or by bonds for offences against the civil law, will be turned over to the proper civil authority. In the mean time writs of *habeas corpus* from the United States courts will be respectfully obeyed and the decisions conformed to. Writs from State courts will have respectful returns made, stating prisoners are held by authority of the United States, and can only be released by writs issued by United States courts.

GENERAL Grant has issued the following order relative to post cemeteries:

The following orders, received from the War Department, are published for the government of all concerned:

1. The commanding officers of posts, situated on public lands of the United States, will see that a suitable portion of such land is set apart and properly maintained for the burial of deceased officers and soldiers, and their families, and of government employees.

2. The burial ground should be suitably and securely inclosed with the best material available, and maintained by the labor of the garrison.

A stone or adobe brick wall, or a neat wooden picket fence should usually inclose it.

Materials for whitewashing and repairing the fences, and for other necessary repairs, will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department on proper requisition, as in the case of the usual supplies and repairs at the post.

3. At each grave will be placed a head-board, plainly marked with a number, and with the name, company, regiment, and date of death of the occupant, the number on the head-board to correspond with the number on the record of burials hereinafter mentioned.

Head-boards should be about 4 feet long, 10 inches wide, and 1½ inch thick; to stand 2 feet out of the ground. To be of well-seasoned wood, and to be painted with three coats of white paint; inscription in black letters one inch long.

4. The walks should be about four feet wide, neatly rounded up, properly drained, and gravelled when the material is at hand.

Where practicable, a good grass sod should cover all the rest of the ground, including the graves; and native trees and shrubs should be preserved or planted for ornament and shade.

5. A record of interments will be kept at each post by the acting assistant quartermaster in the annexed form; and when he is relieved, will be turned over by him to his successors; and if the post be broken up, will be transmitted to the quartermaster-general. [Here follows a tabular form.]

6. A list of the names of those buried (including a transcript of the items embraced in columns 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 22 and 25) will be forwarded to the quartermaster-general at the end of each year.

7. The foregoing rules will apply to all burial grounds of military posts; and it is the duty of commanding officers to see that they are complied with.

The care of "National Cemeteries," as provided for by acts of Congress, will remain directly under the charge of the quartermaster-general and the officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

BREVET Major-General Canby, commanding Second Military District, on the 24th ult. issued the following order:

By the fifth section of the law of the United States of March 2, 1867, "To provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," it is provided "That when the people of any one of the said Rebel States shall have framed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects. . . . and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified electors for delegates; and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for ratification and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when said State, by a vote of its legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the

Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as Article Fourteen; and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States—said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and senators and representatives shall be admitted therefrom, on their taking the oath prescribed by law; and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State;" and Congress having, by a concurrent resolution passed on the 21st day of July, 1868, declared that the said Article Fourteen has become a part of the Constitution of the United States; and all the other conditions prescribed by the fifth section of the aforesaid law having been complied with as respects the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, constituting the Second Military District, all authority conferred upon, and heretofore exercised by the commander of the said Second Military District, by and under the aforesaid law of March 2, 1867, is hereby remitted to the civil authorities constituted and organized in the said States of North Carolina and South Carolina under the constitutions adopted by the people thereof, and approved by the Congress of the United States.

BREVET Major-General Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, has issued the following order:

Subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, the public lands inclosed by the hereinafter described survey, are hereby reserved to the United States for military purposes, and declared to be the Military Reservation of the post of Fort Buford, Dakota Territory.

The initial point is at the intersection of the 104th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, with the 48th parallel of north latitude; thence run south fifteen miles, thence east fifteen miles, thence north thirty miles, thence west thirty miles, thence south thirty miles, thence east fifteen miles; at the apex of each of the angles of the square thus described, a square cut stone one foot on the edge and three and one-half feet in length, will be firmly imbedded eighteen inches in the ground. On the inner face of each stone the letters "U. S." will be chiselled in raised letters. On the outer face of each stone will be painted the words, "Military Reservation."

The post commander will cause the lines, as herein described, to be run without delay, by an officer of his command, and the inclosed area platted with as much accuracy as the circumstances will permit. A copy of the plat will be forwarded to these headquarters as soon as made, for the information and action of the War Department.

The chief quartermaster of the department will purchase a compass and chain, and forward, with the least delay practicable, to the commanding officer of Fort Buford for use in making the survey herein required.

BREVET Major-General Reynolds, commanding District of Texas, has issued the following order:

The presence of officers performing staff duty being particularly required at their stations, in charge of their respective departments; each officer detailed for duty as post quartermaster and post commissary, in this District, will be relieved from such other duty as will interfere with, or detach him from the post and the care of such stores or property as may need his attention.

BREVET Major-General Buchanan, commanding the Fifth Military District, on the 18th ult. issued the following order:

The readmission of the State of Louisiana into the Union renders the detail of two officers as secretaries of civil affairs unnecessary—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Gentry, captain Seventeenth Infantry, will therefore be relieved from the duties of secretary of civil affairs, Fifth Military District, by Brevet Major B. B. Keeler, first lieutenant Thirty-ninth Infantry, who will take charge of all papers and records belonging to the office.

On July 23d, General Canby, commanding the Second Military District, issued an order directing that

So much of General Orders No. 145, of December 6, 1868, from these headquarters, as designates commanding officers of posts as sub-assistant commissioners of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for the districts embraced within the territorial limits of their commands, will cease to be of effect from the date of the publication of this order.

MAJOR-GENERAL Meade, commanding the Third Military District, has issued the following order:

The attention of the major-general commanding, having been called to the non-compliance on the part of officers of this command with the orders of the War Department, and General Orders No. 79, of October 23, 1867, from these headquarters, directing officers signing and delivering discharge papers to enlisted men to notify in advance the paymaster expected to pay them, it is ordered that hereafter any failure to give prompt obedience to the requirements of these orders be considered as disobedience of orders and treated accordingly.

HOSPITAL Steward Charles Dahlgren, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the post hospital, Greenville, La. He will proceed to Fort Pike, La., and report to the commanding officer of that post to relieve Hospital Steward Henry Von Versen, U. S. Army. On being so relieved from duty in the post hospital at Fort Pike, Hospital Steward Henry Von Versen will proceed to Greenville, La., and report to the commanding officer for assignment to duty in the New Orleans post hospital.

At his own request, approved by the medical director of the Fourth Military District, the contract between Acting Assistant Surgeon J. F. Saville and Brevet Brigadier-General William S. Sloan, surgeon U. S. A., on behalf of the United States, has been annulled. This order to take effect July 28, 1868.

## ARMY SKETCHES.

FIFTEENTH PAPER—THE WAR OF 1812—HULL'S SURRENDER.

THOUGH coming rather late as a measure of preparation for a war then upon the eve of being declared, Congress, in 1812, passed an act authorizing ten additional regiments of infantry, two of artillery, and one of light dragoons. By this act a regiment of infantry was made to consist of eighteen companies. The two new regiments of artillery, like the old one, were to consist of twenty companies each, which were to be divided into two battalions.

In officering the new regiments but few appointments were given to the officers of the old organizations; party services, with a few exceptions, were more rewarded than military. Macomb, major of engineers, was made colonel of the Third regiment of artillery. Izard, from whom much was expected on account of his having been for a few months in the French service, was made colonel, and Scott lieutenant-colonel of the Second artillery. A year afterward, upon the promotion of Izard to a brigadiership, Scott succeeded him as colonel.

When Scott first entered the service in 1808, he was senior captain of the light artillery regiment. Soon afterward he was suspended by sentence of court-martial for a year, in consequence of some trouble with General Wilkinson. During this suspension a vacancy occurred above him and Captain Eustis, next to him on the list, was promoted to a majority. The lieutenant-colonelcy of the new artillery regiment was given to him partly for the purpose of re-establishing his relative rank.

By this increase of regiments, the authorized strength of the regular army was about 36,700, but its actual strength fell short of 10,000 men, nor was it possible to much enlarge this number by recruiting, for about this time Congress authorized calling into service 50,000 volunteers, with such inducements in the way of premiums, bounties, and pay for lost horses and equipments, as were not to be found in the regular service. As a still further inducement, Congress, by the same act, directed that every volunteer who should serve not less than one month should be presented with the arms and equipments furnished him by government, "as a public testimonial of the promptitude and zeal with which he shall have volunteered in support of the rights and honor of his country." The consequence, besides preventing enlistments in the regular service, was to squander in these public testimonials the arms which should have been employed against the enemy. As the war progressed the government experienced great difficulty in providing an adequate supply of arms; so much so that Jackson, at New Orleans, was forced to have all houses searched for private arms for the purpose of arming his hastily collected levies. Owing to the financial embarrassments of the government at this period, the principal armory, that at Springfield, was kept in operation only by Governor Tompkins and other public spirited individuals pledging their private credit for its support.

The law authorizing the above-mentioned additional regiments also authorized the President to appoint two major-generals and five additional brigadiers.

Dearborn, who had been a colonel during the revolutionary war and Secretary of War during the administration of Jefferson, was appointed senior major-general, and Pinckney, also an old officer of the Revolution, was made the other major-general. Neither of these appointments proved successful.

Wilkinson, Hampton and Gansevoort being thus over-slaughed, remained brigadiers, while to the five new vacancies just created, were appointed, Bloomfield, Winchester, Hull, Flournoy and Armstrong. About this time Gansevoort died, and Chandler was appointed to his vacancy. All of the above officers were appointed directly from civil life. Most of them had, however, seen service during the War of Independence; but the remainder were politicians. None of them proved commanders of skill, while most of them met with disaster at the threshold of their military careers.

Such were the preparations for the war about to be declared against powerful Britain; on paper potent and hopeful; in substance puny and delusive.

The declaration of war, notwithstanding the many grievous causes, was by no means a unanimous measure. The country was divided into a war party and a peace party, each rancorously hostile to the other. The New England States, together with Maryland, were bitterly opposed to it. The shipping interests, trade and traffic of these thrifty people would suffer from its operations, and the exposed positions of their sea-board towns would invite depredations from the enemy. So great was this hostility that secession was earnestly spoken of by the New England people, and as the war progressed, troops from other parts had to be sent among them for the purpose of security. These troops found but little favor in their eyes and engendered an antipathy toward the military which the rude practices of the officers retained at the close of the war and stationed among them did not much modify. This was the origin of the dislike which the New England people held for many years toward the army.

The people of the other portions of the United States, particularly those of the West, not being, from their situation, so much exposed to the ravages of hostilities, and having no trade or traffic to be affected by it, were clamorous for war from principle, and finally by a majority of one in Congress carried a formal declaration of it.

It is said that this majority of one depended upon a single vote, cast for a member of Congress in a district where the question of peace or war was so close that one ballot, according as it might be cast, would elect either the peace or war candidate. It so happened in this district that a horse of the peace candidate trespassed upon the field of one of his supporters, which caused a quarrel between them, when the vote of the constituent was cast for the war candidate, and consequently elected him. The vote of the latter in Congress carried the measure,



and thus a horse became the unconscious instrument in a most remarkable event in the history of two great nations.

War, on the 18th of June, 1812, being thus declared, the conquest of Canada became the favorite scheme for forcing England into good behavior, and the chief efforts of the administration were directed to that end. This scheme was of itself sound, but the methods adopted for carrying it out successfully were at the same time unique and injudicious. Strategy, the soul of conquest, was entirely ignored, and instead of striking at vital points—at the trunk—the tree was to be felled by lopping off the twigs and branches. The consequence was constant disasters and final failure.

As a measure anticipatory of war, and with a view to the favorite scheme, an army of 2,000 men were, in the spring of 1812, placed under the command of Hull, then governor of the Territory of Michigan, and recently appointed brigadier-general. Having been for several months in the Eastern States, he proceeded a month before the declaration of war, to Ohio, to take command of his army. On his way thither he publicly announced the objects of the government and the plans for carrying them into execution. These were widely circulated through the newspapers, and the British were thus generously informed of what was projected.

Britain at this time held maritime supremacy on the great north-western lakes, with two or three small armed vessels, and no measures were adopted by the government for securing control of these waters, all important in view of operations against Canada, not even by fitting out the *Adams*, a small armed vessel then lying at Detroit. The consequence of this omission was that the troops intended for operations against Canada from Detroit, with all their stores and supplies, had to be marched around Lake Erie, a distance of two hundred miles, through a wilderness of dense forests intersected by numerous streams, marshy in wet weather, peculiarly unhealthy in summer and cold in winter.

Hull, arriving at Dayton, Ohio, about three weeks before the declaration of war, found there assembled about 1,200 volunteers, unorganized and scantily equipped. Marching this band to Urbana, he was joined there by the Fourth regular Infantry, about 300 strong. From Urbana to Detroit were two hundred miles of forest, through which this force had to cut its way, and establish along the route, posts, to keep it open against the Indians of this region. Arrived at Maumee River, Hull embarked his baggage, sick, and stores in a packet for Detroit, and continued the march of the troops by land. In the meanwhile, war had been declared. Notification of this important fact was forwarded to him from the war department, by the slow progress of country mails as far as Cleveland, beyond which, no post-route extended; from here it was to reach him by whatever means chance might offer. The consequence was, that the British commander at Malden, being apprised of the existence of war long before Hull, intercepted and captured the vessel with the sick and baggage, together with the instructions for Hull.

A few days after this occurrence, Hull, with his troops, arrived at Detroit, then a small village in a sparsely settled country. The garrison of this frontier post consisted of two small companies of artillery, in all only eighty men; these, together with some Michigan volunteers, raised Hull's force to about 1,800 men. The situation now stood: that Hull, with this small force, composed mostly of undisciplined material, surrounded by hostile Indians, Lake Erie in possession of the enemy, separated by two hundred miles of wilderness and swamp from his base of supplies, was to conquer Canada from a force of regular troops in easy communication with their base, and aided by militia and Indians. It is not hard to divine who would become master of this situation.

After reaching Detroit, Hull's first movement was upon Malden, distant eighteen miles across the Detroit River, and which was garrisoned by about 200 British regulars and 400 Canadian militia, who held a position slightly intrenched. Accordingly, on the 12th of July, he crossed the river to Sandwich; but here, being seized with misgivings, he halted; and, discovering that he had no cannon of large calibre fit for travel, and without which it was unsafe to advance, set about, with what artificers and material were at hand, to repair this deficiency; and at the end of three weeks two twenty-four pounders and three howitzers were mounted on carriages strong enough to carry them. Everything was now prepared for the march and attack upon Malden; but, to the surprise of all, the project was abandoned; and all, with the exception of a garrison of 150 men left at Sandwich, recrossed to the town and fort of Detroit.

In the meanwhile, the important post of Mackinac was captured by the British. Neither the war department nor Hull had the sagacity to notify the frontier posts of the commencement of hostilities. On the other hand, the British general, Brock, immediately upon receiving intelligence of the declaration of war, sent orders to the commandant of St. Joseph's to capture Mackinac; whereupon, Captain Roberts, with a force of 46 British regulars and a considerable number of militia and Indians, in all 1,024 men, quietly landed upon the island during the night of the 17th of July, and took up positions commanding the American post. Captain Roberts then sent a summons for immediate surrender, with an intimation that, in case of an attack it would be impossible for him to restrain his savages from committing indiscriminate massacre. A successful resistance against such superior numbers was considered impossible by Lieutenant Hanks, in command of the garrison, which numbered only 57 artillerymen. To avoid the threatened massacre, Hanks agreed to terms of capitulation, and was permitted to return with his command on parole to the settlements. Thus, upon the very first outset, was allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy, this important post; to regain which, an unsuccessful attempt was made the following year.

Fort Dearborn, situated upon the present site of Chicago, like Mackinac, was a post of importance, and was

garrisoned by 54 men of the First Infantry, under Captain Heald. Besides these men, there were at the post twelve citizens and twenty-five women and children. This post was not notified of the war until the 9th of August, when Captain Heald received orders from Gen. Hull to destroy his surplus arms, stores and ammunition, and after dismantling the fort to withdraw to Detroit. Accordingly, the arms and ammunition were thrown into the lake. One of the bronze guns—a trophy of the Revolution—thus disposed of, was recovered in 1837, while constructing docks at Chicago.

After completing the dismantling of the fort, the whole party set out on their march along the shore of the lake, but had scarcely proceeded two miles, when they were surrounded by the Indians; who, being fully apprised by the British of what was going on, had assembled to the number of four or five hundred. They soon attacked the whites, who made a most gallant resistance; but soon thirty-eight men, two women, and twelve children were killed; while the remainder, being nearly all wounded, were forced to surrender; but with a promise from the savages that their lives would be spared.

Of the thirty-nine thus surrendered only nine survived the horrors of their savage captivity. This massacre took place on the spot now occupied by the centre of the great city of Chicago. Colonel Proctor, the British commander of the western post of Canada, determined to strike at once at the vital point of Hull's false position, and by seizing upon the communications leading to Detroit thus caused Hull not only to recall his detachment from the Canada side, but to force his troops to fight for their daily subsistence.

In consequence of measures which Proctor took in pursuance of this object, a convoy of provisions was halted at the River Raisin, and Hull detached Major Van Horn with 200 volunteers to open the communication; but these, marching without circumspection, fell into an ambuscade, and were immediately defeated and dispersed with a loss of six officers, sixty men and all their effects.

To accomplish the object of this unsuccessful expedition, the importance of which, in consequence of the increasing scarcity of provisions, was becoming daily more urgent, a second detachment, under Colonel Miller of the Fourth Infantry, consisting of 500 men, mostly regulars, and two field pieces was sent out. Arriving at Magango, distant from Detroit eighteen miles, they encountered the enemy, who were posted behind a breast-work extending from the Detroit River to a dense swamp and covering the only available road. Without hesitation this line was charged, and the enemy, consisting of British and Indians, were completely routed. Miller, having a considerable number of wounded, sent back to Hull for boats in which to convey them to Detroit, but received in reply a peremptory order to return with his whole command.

Hull then conceived the idea of effecting the object by sending a still smaller detachment by an imaginary route, which leading in a circuitous direction, was to avoid the enemy. This detachment, under Colonel McArthur of the Ohio Volunteers, after floundering in the quagmires for several days without food, returned to Detroit in time to be surrendered.

The detachment under Major Denny left on the Canada side was withdrawn on the 11th of August, and on the 14th the British general, Brock, arrived opposite Detroit and commenced erecting batteries, in which he was not molested by any fire from Fort Detroit. On the succeeding morning Hull received a message from the British commander demanding immediate surrender, accompanied by the customary threat of Indian massacre in case of refusal. Hull with apparent firmness rejected this demand, whereupon the newly erected batteries opened fire, but with little effect upon the fort and town.

Hull's force at this time consisted of 1,060 men, inclusive of McArthur's detachment which was then within a few miles of the place on its return. The regulars, about 400 infantry and artillerymen, occupied the fort, a field work of regular construction and mounting twenty-six guns. The volunteers were posted within the town and strongly intrenched. The provisions on hand were sufficient for fifteen days. The British commander now crossed over a force of 700 white troops, mostly Canadian militia, and about 600 Indians, and accompanied by five field-pieces, approached unmolested within a few hundred yards of the fort. Without permitting a shot to be fired, Hull, to the great indignation of all, gave orders to run up the white flag and to stack their arms. Terms of capitulation were arranged, by which the volunteers were permitted to return, on parole, to their homes, while Hull and the regulars were sent prisoners to Montreal.

This first scheme for the conquest of Canada, by commencing at the tail to work upward, resulted in the loss of our whole north-western army; the capture of the important posts of Mackinac, Detroit and Chicago; the loss of the whole Michigan frontier; and uncovered the white settlements to the devastations of the savages now exultant with plunder and success.

Hull was tried by court-martial for treason and cowardice. Upon the former, the court gave no decision, because it considered that a military court had no jurisdiction over that offence. Upon the latter he was convicted and sentenced to be shot, which sentence was approved by the President; but in consideration of Hull's services in the War of Independence, and his advanced age, the execution of the sentence of death was commuted to cashiering.

This is the only instance in the United States service in which a general officer has been sentenced to death. Fitz John Porter, who was tried during the Rebellion, was cashiered, and was also sentenced to be "forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the government of the United States." ASTORIA.

THE Senate has confirmed the nomination of Frank M. Robinson to be second lieutenant in the First U. S. Infantry.

#### REPLY TO GENERAL DYER'S LETTER.

THE joint Committee of Congress on Ordnance have made the following report in reply to Gen. Dyer's letter to the Secretary of War, requesting that the charges made against him might be investigated before a General Court-martial:

There would be no special occasion for stepping out of the ordinary course of the business of the committee to report upon this special subject more than upon any other topic referred to them, were it not that the request contained in the letter of the secretary seems to the committee a very unusual one, and so far as is known to them, wholly without precedent, calling for the exercise of powers and the assumption of duties on the part of the committee not within the scope of legislative action. The request is that formal charges may be preferred, and witnesses in support thereof named by the committee with a view of bringing General Dyer to trial. The tribunal before which the trial is to be had, although not indicated in the letter of the secretary, appears in the letter of General Dyer, inclosed, to be a Court-martial composed of the general commanding the army and the Lieutenant-General, and Major-Generals Halleck, Meade, Sheridan, Thomas, and Hancock. It would be enough for the Senate and House to say, in answer to this request, that it is no part of their functions, either in session or by their committees, to act as public prosecutors of any person before any tribunal, civil or military. That duty is devolved by law upon the Attorney-General and his subordinates in cases before civil courts, and upon the Judge Advocate-General and his subordinates in cases before courts-martial. Your committee have made such investigation into the conduct of Brevet Major-General A. B. Dyer as seemed proper and necessary to guide Congress in its legitimate action, and they have made such report thereon and recommendation for that action as the evidence appeared to them to warrant. That evidence has been made public, having been printed by order of the Senate, and is open to the examination of all public prosecutors. Your committee might well stop here, but lest this proceeding should be drawn into precedent, they feel obliged to call the attention of the Senate and House to the fact that no appeal lies from the action of either or both Houses of Congress, or the committees of either of them, to any other constituted tribunal whatever, least of all to a court-martial. It will be observed that the letter of General Dyer which demands such an appeal, professing to base its demands upon newspaper statements only of the action of your Committee, is couched in language unusual in its characterization of the action of committees, in saying that the Chairman of the Select Joint Committee on Ordnance has made a partial report; whereas, General Dyer might have known that it was a report of the Joint Committee of Congress, made through their proper organ (their Chairman), and not the report of the Chairman. It is, in the judgment of your committee, not for them to animadvert upon the propriety of the request of Brevet Major-General Dyer that Congress shall constitute itself the prosecutor, and that the respondent should choose the court, composed of the seven highest officers of the Army under command of the general of the Army, to try a staff-officer of the rank of brigadier-general, for offences charged of the nature usually tried in civil life in the inferior courts. Such request, being addressed to his official superior, the committee leaves it solely to his consideration. Your committee therefore report that there is no action needed to be taken by either House upon the letter of the Secretary of War referred to, inclosing the letter of Brevet Major-General A. B. Dyer, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration thereof.

THE following is a transcript from the register of officers at Headquarters Fifth Military District for the week ending July 19, 1868: First Lieutenant Archibald Bogle, Thirty-ninth Infantry; First Lieutenant M. S. Courtney, Thirty-ninth Infantry; First Lieutenant J. M. Lee, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Captain Gaines Lawson, Thirty-ninth Infantry, brevet lieutenant-colonel; Captain John M. Hamilton, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Captain A. A. Harbach, Twentieth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Alf. C. Girard, U. S. A.; Second Lieutenant Gustave Magritzky, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Henry P. Ritzius, Thirty-ninth Infantry.

UPON being relieved from the command of the Department of the East by Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Irwin McDowell, in accordance with General Orders No. 44, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's office, Washington, D. C., July 13, 1868, Brevet Major-General T. W. Sherman, colonel Third U. S. Artillery, will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., and assume command of that post. Upon being relieved from the command of the post of Fort Adams, R. I., by Brevet Major-General T. W. Sherman, colonel Third U. S. Artillery, Brevet Colonel H. G. Gibson, major Third U. S. Artillery, will proceed to Fort Preble, Maine, and assume command of that post.

A GENERAL Court-Martial is appointed to meet at Fort Lowell, N. M., on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Cooper McKee, surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Moale, captain Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major Charles McClure, captain and commissary subsistence U. S. Army; Captain George T. Beall, M. S. K., U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon Charles Syer, U. S. Army. First Lieutenant D. Mortimer Lee, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, judge-advocate.



# ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 27, 1868.

Tuesday, July 21st.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Daggett, captain Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 141, June 29, 1868, from Headquarters Third Military District, is hereby extended forty days.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant F. A. Battey, Fortieth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 153, July 6, 1868, from Headquarters Second Military District, is hereby extended twenty days.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Brigadier-General Rufus Saxton, quartermaster, in Special Orders No. 141, June 29, 1868, from Headquarters Third Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation to Major-General Meade from Atlanta, Ga., to Philadelphia, Pa., for two private horses.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of General Orders No. 1, April 11, 1868, from Headquarters Department of Alaska, as announced Brevet Captain Samuel B. McIntire, first lieutenant Second U. S. Artillery, aide-de-camp on the staff of the commanding general of the department, is hereby confirmed.

Permission to delay joining his regiment until August 10, 1868, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant George S. Grimes, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. Moore, quartermaster, will at once repair to New York City, and report for examination to Brevet Major-General Cooke, president of the Retiring Board convened by Special Orders No. 449, September 21, 1867, from this office.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant George W. Wood, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 80, May 19, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended forty days.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Thomas S. Doebler, U. S. Army (retired), in Special Orders No. 118, June 29, 1868, from Headquarters First Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

The resignation of Captain Richard Robins, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 20, 1868, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the pay department that he is not indebted to the United States.

On the recommendation of the regimental commander, the following transfers are hereby announced in the Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry: First Lieutenant George W. Smith, from Company A to Company B; First Lieutenant J. A. Sieden, from Company B to Company A.

The following-named superintendents of national cemeteries (lately appointed) will, upon the receipt of this order, proceed to the stations set opposite their respective names, and assume charge of the national cemeteries at those places: Charles W. Hoyme, Cool Arbor, Virginia; Henry Brown, Jefferson City, Missouri; Absalom Hyde, Fort Scott, Kansas; Albert Dean, Brownsville, Texas.

Hugh M. Fogg, superintendent of the national cemetery at Cool Arbor, Virginia, will, upon being relieved by the superintendent appointed to succeed him, proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and assume charge of the national cemetery at that place, to which he is hereby transferred.

By direction of the President, so much of Special Orders No. 384, paragraph 42, from this office, dated November 5, 1864, as dismisses from the service of the United States Captain Charles C. Smith, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, is hereby revoked, and his resignation is accepted instead, as of the above date.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Colonel James F. Wade, major Ninth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 84, April 8, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended until October 1, 1868.

Special Orders No. 88, July 1, 1868, from Headquarters Seventh U. S. Infantry, assigning Second Lieutenant Frederick M. H. Kendrick, of that regiment to Company H, is hereby confirmed.

By direction of the Secretary of War, permission to delay joining his regiment, as directed by the president of the Retiring Board at New York City, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Morris, major Sixth U. S. Cavalry, until November 1, 1868.

A Board of Examination having found First Lieutenant J. C. Coffman, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, "incapacitated for active service by reason of insanity, and that said incapacity did not result from any incident of the service," the President directs that he be retired from active service with pay proper alone, in accordance with section 17 of the act approved August 3, 1861.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Major T. B. Burrowes, captain Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 134, June 6, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended twenty days.

Wednesday, July 22d.

Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect when his services can best be spared, is hereby granted Brevet Captain H. Stockton, first lieutenant Ordnance Department.

So much of General Orders No. 79, July 13, 1868, from Headquarters Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps), as assigned First Lieutenant J. H. Sylvester, of that regiment, to Company I, is hereby confirmed.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Captain F. A. Kendall, first lieutenant Fortieth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 150, July 1, 1868, from Headquarters Second Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

Thursday, July 23d.

The telegraphic order of the 21st instant, from the office, authorizing Brevet Major J. H. Donovan, captain Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps), to delay five days in returning to his station in this city, is hereby confirmed.

First Lieutenant J. Scott Payne, Fifth U. S. Cavalry,

will at once repair to this city and report in person to the commanding general Department of Washington.

By direction of the President, a General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet in this city at 11 o'clock on the 3d day of August, 1868, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of First Lieutenant J. Scott Payne, Fifth U. S. Cavalry. Detail of the Court: Brevet Major-General W. H. French, lieutenant-colonel Second U. S. Artillery; Major-General J. B. Ricketts, U. S. Army, (retired); Brevet Brigadier-General George P. Buell, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Colonel Levi C. Boates, major Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Wallace, Twelfth U. S. Infantry; Major Frank H. Larned, U. S. Army, (retired); Second Lieutenant H. W. Smith, Third U. S. Cavalry. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. McNett, captain Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps), judge-advocate. No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major E. S. Ewing, first lieutenant Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 119, June 2, 1868, from Headquarters Fourth Military District, is hereby extended forty days.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John E. Bennett, first lieutenant Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 143, July 7, 1868, from Headquarters Fourth Military District, is hereby extended forty days.

The leave of absence granted Captain C. H. McNally, U. S. Army, (retired), in Special Orders No. 118, June 29, 1868, from Headquarters First Military District, is hereby extended forty days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, under the joint resolution of Congress approved February 21, 1868, a Board will assemble in New York City at 12 o'clock m., on the 25th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to consider the subject of providing a suitable building or property within the harbor of New York, or on the navigable waters thereof, which shall have sufficient accommodation of warehouse, pier, dock and basin room for the safe and convenient receiving, storing and care of all army stores of every kind and description belonging to either of the bureaus or branches of the War Department, at an annual cost to the Government not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

The Board will take in consideration any facilities for the storage or keeping of ordnance stores or other property which may exist at Governor's Island, or the use in any way for the purposes of the Government, of any property or building which actually belongs to the United States; and also the accommodations for such storage provided in the building corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York City, recently leased by the United States for offices and store-rooms.

The chiefs of bureaus of the War Department will immediately communicate to the Board all the information in relation to the proposed accumulation of public property in New York City which may bear upon this investigation. The Board will make its report at the earliest day practicable. Detail for the Board: Brevet Major-General R. Ingalls, assistant quartermaster-general; Brevet Major-General G. L. Hartuff, assistant adjutant-general; Brevet Brigadier-General R. S. Satterlee, chief medical purveyor; Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Haines, commissary subsistence; Brevet Colonel Silas Crispin, major, ordnance department. The junior member will act as recorder.

Friday, July 24th.

Ordnance Sergeant Nicholas Harper, U. S. Army, now awaiting orders at Newbern, North Carolina, will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer Fort Selden, New Mexico, for duty at that post.

Leave of absence for four months on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Second Military District, is hereby granted Captain H. S. Hawkins, Sixth U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the stoppage of pay against Brevet Major T. P. McElrath, captain Fifth U. S. Artillery, directed by Paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 168, July 16, 1868, from this office, will be removed, he having turned over to the pay department the amount entrusted to him to refund to the post treasurer at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Captain Martin Norton, second lieutenant Second U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 123, July 7, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, is hereby extended forty days.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant William Conway, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 122, July 6, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, is hereby extended two months.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant C. F. Humphrey, Fourth U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 112, June 22, 1868, from Headquarters First Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Paragraph 8 of Special Orders No. 158, July 3, 1868, from this office, appointing a Board of officers to devise and report upon a system of Cavalry tactics, is hereby so modified as to assign Brevet Colonel J. H. Taylor, major and assistant adjutant-general, to the duty of recording the proceedings of said Board.

Saturday, July 25th.

Brevet Colonel J. Mendenhall, captain Fourth U. S. Artillery, is hereby detailed as judge-advocate of the General Court-martial convened by Special Orders No. 174, July 23, 1868, from this office, for the trial of First Lieutenant J. Scott Payne, Fifth U. S. Cavalry. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. McNett, captain Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps), is hereby relieved from the said detail.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Captain H. B. Noble, Eighth U. S. Infantry, will at once repair to New York City and report for examination to Brevet Major-General Cook, president of the Retiring Board,

convened by Special Orders No. 449, September 21, 1867, from this office.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Second Lieutenant J. G. Swift, Fifth U. S. Artillery, will repair to this city and report in person, without delay to the chief signal officer of the Army, for the purpose of receiving instructions in signal duty.

Brevet Major-General S. P. Heintzelman, colonel Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters in New York City while on duty as a member of the Retiring Board, convened by Special Orders No. 449, September 21, 1867, from this office, provided he is not furnished in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Hartwell, captain Eleventh U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 112, June 22, 1868, from Headquarters First Military District, is hereby extended twenty days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, permission to delay reporting to Brevet Major-General Cooke, president of the Retiring Board, New York City, as directed in Special Orders No. 167, July 13, 1868, from this office, is hereby granted Brevet Major M. F. Watson, captain Fifth U. S. Artillery, until August 26, 1868.

Monday, July 27th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 154, June 20, 1868, from this office, as directed Brevet Major Thomas E. Maley, captain Fifth U. S. Cavalry, to at once repair to New York City and report for examination to Brevet Major-General Cooke, president of the Retiring Board, is hereby revoked.

Leave of absence for two months on account of ill health, is hereby granted Brevet Major Thomas E. Maley, captain Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

Permission to delay reporting at his post for ten days after the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 153, July 6, 1868, from Headquarters Second Military District, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant G. N. Whistler, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

Captain W. J. Broatch Fortieth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from recruiting service. He will close his rendezvous, turn over the public property and funds for which he is responsible to the superintendent general recruiting service, or the officer designated by him to receive them, and proceed without delay, to join his regiment with his recruiting party and recruits.

Permission to delay reporting to the commanding officer of his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant H. C. Johnson, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps).

By direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence for two months is hereby granted Captain Morris Schaff, Ordnance Department. This leave to be in lieu of the leave of absence to which he was entitled as a graduate of the Military Academy, and of which he has not taken advantage.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following-named officers will repair to this city and report in person, without delay, to the chief signal officer of the Army, for the purpose of receiving instructions in signal duty: First Lieutenant Robert Craig, Fourth U. S. Artillery; First Lieutenant F. H. Ross, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

## MILITARY AND NAVAL LAWS.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

### PUBLIC LAWS.

7. H. R. 320—An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the execution of the reconstruction laws, and for the service of the Quartermaster's Department of the Government, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes. Appropriates for reconstruction \$657,000, and to other purposes 12,182,191 21. Total \$12,689,192 21. Limits stationery and newspapers to be allowed members and senators to \$125 per year. Forces the transferring of appropriations from one branch of any department to another. Became a law without approval, February 12, 1868.

10. H. R. 127—An act in relation to additional bounty. That if any person entitled to additional bounty, under act of July 28, 1866, shall have died or shall die before receipt thereof, his heirs shall receive it. Approved February 21, 1868.

15. H. R. 368—An act authorizing the sale of an unoccupied military site at Waterford, Pennsylvania. Approved March 4, 1868.

H. R. 451—An act providing for the sale of the Arsenal grounds at St. Louis and Liberty, Missouri, and for other purposes.

23. S. 376—An act to facilitate the settlement of Paymasters accounts. Authorizes the allowance of such amounts as were overpaid on public account, in good faith during the war, by paymasters, and which seem just and properly vouched for. Approved March 16, 1868.

24. H. R. 599—An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. Appropriates \$276,512, and provides that no officer shall be paid for expenses incurred by appointment of cadets from Southern States till they are returned to their proper relations to the government. Became a law without approval March 17, 1868.

25. H. R. 331—An act to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties under act of 1866. Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint fifty additional clerks to expedite the payment of these bounties; authorizes Assistant Treasurers at New York and San Francisco to pay duplicate checks for these bounties on proof of loss of originals, and makes valid certificates signed by persons appointed by Second Auditor and Comptroller, as if they had signed them themselves. Approved March 19, 1868.

30. H. R. 718—An act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the government for



the year ending 30th June, 1869, and for other purposes. Appropriates \$1,210,634. Any army or navy officer accepting appointment to diplomatic service shall be held to have resigned his rank in army or navy. No diplomatic officer shall receive salary for the time he is absent from his post, if it exceed sixty days. Repeals "An act to encourage emigration," approved July 4, 1864. Approved March 30, 1868.

35. H. R. 1,045—An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the execution of the Reconstruction laws in the Third Military District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. Appropriates \$87,701 55. Became a law without approval, May 30, 1868.

40. S. 331—An act to extend the time for completing the military road authorized by an act entitled "An act granting land to the States of Michigan and Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a military road from Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Keweenaw County, in the State of Michigan, to Fort Howard, Green Bay, in the State of Wisconsin." Extends the time to March 1, 1870. Approved June 8, 1868.

42. H. R. 601—An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1869. Appropriates \$17,369,350. Limits the number of persons to be enlisted in the navy to 8,500. Orders all balances unexpended on July 1, to be carried to the surplus fund. Approved June 17, 1868.

46. H. R. 365—An act constituting eight hours a day work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States. Approved June 25, 1868.

52. H. R. 1,218—An act appropriating money to sustain the Indian Commission and carry out treaties made thereby. Appropriates \$150,000. Approved June 25, 1868.

63. H. R. 598—An act to continue the Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees, and for other purposes. Continues the Bureau till July 16, 1869. It shall, however, be the duty of the Secretary of War to discontinue it whenever any State shall be restored, in such State, unless he is of opinion that its continuance shall be necessary. Money in the hands of the commissioner not required for the Bureau may be used for education of freedmen. Officers of Veteran Reserve Corps having been mustered out, may be retained as officers of the Bureau. Commissioners may sell for cash school property to associations, etc., now using it, on the guarantee that they shall be used for school purposes. Became a law without approval, July 6, 1868.

71. H. R. 938—An act to authorize the sale of twenty acres of land in the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Authorizes the Leavenworth coal company to purchase land from the United States, described therein, to pay a price that may be fixed by commission appointed to determine thereon. Approved July 20, 1868.

72. H. R. 550—An act providing for the sale of a portion of the Fort Gratiot military reservation, in St. Clair County, in the State of Michigan. Authorizes the Secretary of War to sell all that part of the said reservation south of a line from Grand Trunk railroad wharf west to Lexington road, and all that part west of said road. To be sold at auction at Port Huron, and proceeds paid into the treasury. Approved July 20, 1868.

73. H. R. 201—An act delatory of the law in regard to officers cashiered or dismissed from the army by a sentence of General Court-martial. No such officer shall be restored or reappointed, unless by nomination to and confirmation by the Senate. Approved July 20, 1868.

76. S. 355—An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River upon the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Authorizes the Kansas and Missouri bridge company to build a railroad, etc., bridge, as above, to be a post road, to be open to all railroad companies at reasonable compensation, said railroads to have a right of way over the reservation not over 300 feet in width; provides regulations as to the draw. Approved July 20, 1868.

81. H. R. 761—An act to construct a wagon road from West Point to Cornwall Landing, all in the County of Orange, State of New York. Approved July 23, 1868.

82. H. R. 678—An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1869. Appropriates \$30,350,000. Approved July 23, 1868.

107. H. R. 1,277—An act to provide for the distribution of the award offered by the President of the United States for the capture of Jefferson Davis. Approved July 25, 1868.

108. H. R. 1,010—An act relating to pensions. Approved July 25, 1868.

8,567—An act relating to the freedmen's bureau, and providing for its continuance. The present commissioner shall continue in office until the 1st of January, when the bureau shall be withdrawn from those States in which it has been in operation, unless they shall be still unreconstructed. The educational branch of the bureau shall be continued till otherwise ordered by Congress. Assistant commissioners shall be appointed by the Secretary of War, on nomination of the commander. Vetoed, and passed over veto, in the House—115 to 53; in Senate, 42 to 5, July 25.

113. H. R. 1,447—An act granting the right of way to certain railway companies over the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth. Grants right of way of not over 100 feet to Leavenworth and Des Moines Railway Company. Grants similar right of way to Leavenworth, Atchison and North-western Railroad, provided they shall construct their roads within one year. Approved July 25, 1868.

113. S. 16—An act donating a portion of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation for the exclusive use of a public road. Approved July 25, 1868.

94. H. R. 451—An act providing for the sale of the arsenal grounds at St. Louis and Liberty, Mo., and for other purposes. Approved July 25, 1868.

95. H. R. 1,369—An act for the relief of the loyal

Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. Approved July 25, 1868.

105. H. R. 1,131—An act regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases for the protection of officers and agents of the Government, and for the better defence of the treasury against unlawful claims.

Provides that an officer sued for acts done officially during the rebellion shall be defended by the United States. No alien shall be allowed to prosecute any such officer for acts done under authority of act relating to captured and abandoned property. Approved July 25, 1868.

#### PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

6. H. R. 171—Joint resolution for the relief of destitute persons in the South. Authorizes dedicated potatoes and other vegetables to be issued to destitutes in the South, through the freedmen's bureau. Approved Jan. 31, 1868.

9. H. R. 136—Joint resolution providing for the sale of iron-clads. Authorizes the secretary of the Navy to sell such iron clads as are not needed, except those of the *Dictator*, *Kalamazoo*, *Monadnock* and *Passaic* classes. To be sold to the highest bidder, and the proceeds paid into the treasury.

10. H. R. 203—Joint resolution for reducing the expenses of the war department and for other purposes. Authorizes the Secretary of War to reduce the expenses of the army at and near New York by concentrating all the quartermaster, commissary, etc., bureaus in one building, not to cost annually over \$25,000, and the lease of suitable property, including warehouse, pier, dock and basin sufficient to receive and store all army stores, not to cost more than \$50,000. Does not prevent the use of any buildings not belonging to the Government. Approved Feb. 21, 1868.

11. S. 99—Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to employ counsel in certain cases. Authorizes the employment of counsel for the defence of those entrusted with the execution of reconstruction laws. Became a law, without signing, Feb. 24, 1868.

12. S. 114—Joint resolution directing that the Government of Great Britain be supplied with certain volumes of the Narrative of the Exploring Expedition. The volumes to be supplied are volumes XIII. and XIV. of *Wilkes's Exploring Expedition*. Approved Feb. 28, 1868.

13. H. R. 104—Joint resolution authorizing the transmission through the mails, free of postage, of certain testimonials by the adjutant-generals of the several States. Allows medals, certificates and other testimonials awarded to the soldiers by the various Legislatures to be sent through the mails free. Approved March 2, 1868.

15. S. 95—Joint resolution, authorizing the Light-house Board to place warnings over obstructions at the entrance of harbors, or in the fairway of bays and sounds, and for other purposes. Directs the Secretary of War to appoint three competent engineers to examine the wreck of the steamer *Scotland*, in New York Harbor, as to the cost of its removal. Approved March 2, 1868.

16. S. 108—A joint resolution relating to the survey of the northern and northwestern States. The reconsideration of the act making appropriations for fortifications, etc., approved March 2, 1867, shall not apply to northern and northwestern States. Approved March 2, 1868.

17. S. 89—Joint resolution providing for the representation of the United States at the international maritime exhibition, to be held at Havre. Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to detail one Navy officer to superintend the interest of Government at said exhibition, but no money shall be paid him for such services, and no vessel detailed. Approved March 13, 1868.

18. S. 111—Joint resolution providing for the issue of clothing to soldiers and others, to replace clothing destroyed to prevent contagion. Authorizes the Secretary of War to issue clothing gratuitously to soldiers having contagious diseases, and to their hospital attendants. Approved March 13, 1868.

20. S. 117—A resolution to authorize the erection of a military storehouse at Fort Monroe, Va. Approved March 16, 1868.

21. H. R. 226—Joint resolution appointing managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, and for other purposes. Appoints various managers to fill vacancies, and authorizes the Secretary of War to furnish the various asylums captured ordnance for salutes, and small arms and equipments necessary for guard duty. Became a law without approval March 25, 1868.

23. S. 118—Joint resolution for the appointment of a commission to select suitable locations for powder magazines. Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a commission of three officers of the Navy to select suitable locations for powder magazines at New York, Boston, and Portsmouth. Approved May 19, 1868.

26. H. R. 278—Joint resolution to supply books and public documents to the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Authorizes a copy of all public acts to be sent to the four branches of the above-named Asylum. Approved June 8, 1868.

27. H. R. 284—Joint resolution to provide for the removal of a suit pending in the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, West Virginia, to the Circuit Court of the United States. Provides for the removal, as above, of a suit between the United States and tenant in possession of property at Harper's Ferry, belonging to the United States. Approved June 10, 1868.

28. H. R. 251—Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish supplies to an exploring expedition; authorizes supplies to be furnished to an expedition for exploration of Colorado River, under Prof. Powell. Approved June 11, 1868.

34. H. R. 210—Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the Lincoln Monument Association damaged and captured ordnance. Approved June 23, 1868.

30. H. R. 262—Joint resolution authorizing certain distilled spirits to be turned over to the surgeon-gen-

eral, for the use of the Army hospitals. Approved June 25, 1868.

31. S. 134—Joint resolution authorizing a change of mail service between Fort Abercrombie and Helena. Approved June 25, 1868.

32. H. R. 264—Joint resolution to provide for the sale of the site of Fort Covington, in the State of Maryland. Approved June 25, 1868.

37. S. 129—Joint resolution donating certain captured ordnance for the completion of a monument to the memory of the late Major-General John Sedgwick. Gives three bronze cannon, captured by the Sixth Army Corps. Approved July 3, 1868.

41. S. 81—Joint resolution placing certain troops of Missouri on an equal footing with others as to bounties. Applies bounty laws to those mentioned Act February 13, 1862. Approved July 13, 1868.

50. H. R. 328—Joint resolution for the donation of certain columns. Donates columns from the old Pennsylvania Bank to National Cemeteries, not over one to be given to any State. Approved July 25, 1868.

51. H. R. 358—Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish cannon to Soldier's Monument Associations of Pequanock and Patterson, N. J., each to have four pieces of cannon and twenty balls. Approved July 25, 1868.

53. S. 151—Joint resolution to drop from the roll of the army certain officers absent without authority from their commands. Approved July 25, 1868.

56. S. 93—Joint resolution granting permission to officers and soldiers to wear the badge of the corps in which they served during the rebellion. All officers and privates of the regular or volunteer army or militia having served in the war, and been honorably discharged, may wear their corps badges on occasions of ceremony. Approved July 25, 1868.

S. 134—Joint resolution for the restoration of Commander Aaron K. Hughes, U. S. N., to the active list from the retired list. Approved July 23, 1868.

S. 154—Joint resolution to admit certain persons to the Naval Academy. Approved July 27, 1868.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

CAPTAIN Henry A. Wise has arrived at Carlsbad, Bohemia.

THE *Jamestown* has gone out of commission, and been laid up at Mare Island.

ACTING Ensign A. G. Ludlow was honorably discharged from the naval service on July 20th last.

THE *Poshtatan*, Captain McDougall, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Turner, commanding South Pacific Squadron, sailed from Panama on the 16th of July, for the coast of America.

ORDERS have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy to Rear-Admiral Davis, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, to cut down his force one-half. This will necessitate the return of several of the war vessels now in those waters. It is left to the discretion of the admiral what vessels shall be sent home. The Navy Department expects to hear from him on the subject in about a month.

A LETTER from an officer on board the *Ossipee*, dated Acapulco, July 15th, says that the officers and crew were suffering from malarious fever contracted while on the coast of Nicaragua. From this disease Dr. J. M. Rice, P. S. Hendree, paymaster's clerk; Barnard Coffield, landsman; and John L. Pardee, apprentice boy, had died. The only patients still on the sick list were convalescent.

THE Senate has confirmed the following nominations in the Navy: John G. Mitchell, to be commander; Past Assistant Paymasters R. W. Allen, Henry M. Meade, F. Clark, R. D. Bache, to be paymasters; Assistant Paymasters John McMahon, Theodore S. Thompson, William J. Thompson, Henry G. Colby, John R. Carmody, J. Bayard Redfield, to be passed assistant paymasters. Michael C. Drenner has been confirmed as assistant surgeon in the Navy.

NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.—The *Contoocook* (2d), Captain G. B. Balch, arrived at the Naval Magazine on Saturday, July 25th, and after landing her powder, came up to the yard on the 28th, for repairs. The practice-ship *Dale*, Lieutenant-Commander Sicard, having on board the midshipmen who entered the Naval Academy this year, anchored in Hampton Roads July 26th, but will sail immediately on a cruise in Chesapeake Bay and this vicinity.

THE Washington *Star* of July 25th says: From some of the crew of the ram *Stonewall*, who have returned to their homes in this city, we learn that they were all discharged at Yokohama, Japan, June 2, except Samuel B. Ellis, (son of Jonas Ellis, Esq., of this city,) who remains on board as engineer. Captain Brown is still in command, and has a crew of ten men detailed from the steam sloop *Monocacy* to keep the ship in order. Many of the crew determined to remain in Yokohama, and some of them have already opened restaurants, barber shops, etc., which are mostly patronized by the foreigners, as there is always a great deal of shipping in the harbor. The crew, when discharged, were paid off in Mexican dollars, which they converted into bills of exchange on London. Besides, they were allowed forty-five days' extra pay, and given free passages home—cabin passage to the officers and storage passage to the men. The *Stonewall* is still in custody of the American Minister, who awaits the issue now pending between the rival factions of the Japanese government.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

## ARMY DISCIPLINE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: To write on the above would be an exhaustless subject which I will leave to an abler pen; but, having noticed in your paper a few weeks since, the sentence of a court-martial, wherein an officer was reduced so many files in the grade of captain, it struck me as a most excellent plan of punishment, and one which all officers will try to avoid. The moment you touch an officer's rank it becomes a sore spot, which, let him be ever so deficient in pride, *esprit de corps*, or intelligence, he will most jealously guard. The officer who suggested this sentence deserves the thanks of all true officers. I think it should be carried still further—now that it is so difficult to get an officer out of the army—if an officer is deficient in a proper knowledge or execution of his military or other duties, let him be tried for "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," if found "guilty," let him be sentenced to be reduced so many files in the grade to which he belongs. This will have the effect of stimulating all, rewarding the good, and removing from higher positions those unworthy to hold them. The Navy rewards officers by jumping them over so many files, and this they do without resort to a court-martial. I trust the above-indicated method may be carried out; it rests entirely with ourselves, and courts-martial have the power to tone the army and give it discipline, and it is not probable that department commanders will be interfered with in approving of these sentences. Let the day cease, that any officer who has reflected disgrace upon his corps or regiment, be allowed to remain in it. Let them be ostracized, and they will be only too glad to take their departure.

The regulations which are supposed to be our guide, might just as well be thrown away as far as their present observance is concerned. Commanders allow almost any deviation from them, and when one does attempt to enforce them, he is regarded as a martinet, crazy, and a subject for the retiring board. Commanding officers have an idea that they render themselves popular by letting officers do as they choose, although in this they are mistaken. All officers desire strict, impartial justice administered, and when this fails, they are disgusted and disappointed.

The "military etiquette" of the Army, which used in olden times to be its principal charm and attraction, no longer exists. (*En passant*, I may say that there is a great neglect of the proper courtesy and respect due the fair sex; the true soldier is always the true gentleman.) No longer do you see the inferior accost the superior by raising his hat; no longer does he enter his commanding officer's office (in olden times a *sanctum sanctorum*), and stand at attention till asked sit down. No longer does he rise when spoken to, or when his superior enters his presence; but, *ou contraire*, you see the officer of modern days, hands in his pockets, talking to his superior; lounging into his commander's office, hat on, chewing or smoking, coat unbuttoned, sitting down, and then cocking his feet up. Should the superior enter his room, the posture remains the same, with the addition of being *sans habit*, or, as Americanized, in his "shirt sleeves." The company commander is slapped on the back by his second lieutenant, and called "Cap," as if he were running a canal boat, with not half the deference shown the latter. Charges are preferred against the commanding officers, even without it occurring to the subaltern that his province is to report such matters, and then his responsibility and duty cease. Opinions and suggestions are given before they are asked or needed; and the soldier of years of hard-earned and dearly-bought experience is supposed to yield to the views and ideas of those who have had none. From what I have said I do not wish it understood that I think the inferior always to blame; for quite the reverse; I believe the superior often errs by slackness, want of strict and impartial justice, and too much familiarity, which breeds contempt. But let us at all times show our superiors (which may often be only *such in rank*), a proper example, and thus make them respect themselves. Let us think soberly and carefully upon what I have written, and see if our pleasure and happiness, and the discipline of the Army does not rest with ourselves; and let us each determine to maintain it accordingly.

V.

## VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I would like to ask through the columns of your valuable paper, what is to be done with those fifty or sixty volunteer engineers of the Navy, who were examined for admission into the regular engineer corps; is the examination to go for nothing, and are we still to be kept in a state of ignorance as to the result? Surely there could be no harm in informing us what the object of that examination was. Those of us who were examined, were led to suppose that it was for admission into the regular service, judging by the orders—or permission, rather—which we received; but now, so long a time having elapsed and none of us having heard anything from the department, we are beginning to get impatient, and to think that it was nothing more than a farce, gotten up as a sort of a set-off against the admission of the volunteer line officers, surgeons and paymasters.

When the bill for the reduction of the engineer and marine corps passed the House, we labored under the idea that that was the cause for our not receiving any information on the subject; but since that has passed the Senate with amendments, and by the register which is made up to July, it appears that the admissions into the corps have not been stopped, and some even without examinations. Now, not for a moment wishing to de-

tract from the merits of those fortunates, I would like to know why it is that there is nothing done for those who have gone through the ordeal. Are not those of us who have been successful just as much entitled to consideration as others? and will not the Hon. Secretary give our cases his favorable notice?

PHILADELPHIA CITY, July 23, 1868.

## THE BATTLE MONUMENT FOR REGULARS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: A correspondent of the JOURNAL of the 25th inst., asks for information regarding the fund for the battle monument in memory of the officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army who fell in the late war. Will you do me the favor to publish, for the information of all interested, the following statement?

The receipts of the fund from all sources are as follows:

From officers.....	\$11,320 25
From enlisted men and Government employees.....	2,052 29
From relatives and friends of officers.....	822 00
From interest and profit on investments.....	5,256 64
	\$20,051 18

From this deduct, for printing circulars, expense of inauguration, address, correspondence, etc.....	456 88
	\$19,594 30

Amount of fund.....	\$19,594 30
This balance is invested in U. S. 10-40 bonds.....	16,883 45
Deposit on interest in New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.....	2,710 00
Cash.....	85
	\$19,594 30

The interest due in August and on the 1st of September next, will increase the amount of the fund to more than \$20,000.

Only about one-half of the officers on the army list of 1865, have subscribed to the fund.

The hope, expressed in a similar statement about a year and a half ago, that upon the reorganization of the army, energetic exertions to increase this fund and complete the monument, would be made, has not been realized. I still hope, however, that ere long a new executive committee will be appointed (the last being completely disorganized by the changes of officers on duty at the Military Academy) and a renewed effort made.

A. E. CHURCH, Treasurer of the B. M. Fund.

WEST POINT, N. Y. July 28, 1868.

## ARMY AND NAVY EXPENSES.

THE following extract from a speech made in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Blaine of Maine, contains facts which it is important should be generally understood by the Army and Navy. The political conclusions of Mr. Blaine can be accepted or denied, but his facts are undeniable and official:

"Mr. Speaker, I desire to call attention to a statement made by Governor Seymour in his recent speech at the Cooper Institute in the City of New York. In arraigning the Republican party for extravagance he makes the following declaration, as reported by *The New York World*, which I hold in my hand.

"Since the war closed in 1865 the Government has spent for its expenses, in addition to its payment on principal and interest of public debt, more than one thousand million of dollars. Of this sum there has been nearly eight hundred millions spent for the army and navy, and for military purposes. This is nearly one-third of the national debt. This was spent in time of peace."

The charge thus brought by Governor Seymour is, that in the three years that have transpired since the war closed, our army and navy have cost us \$800,000,000, or at the rate of nearly \$270,000,000 per annum in time of profound peace. This statement is cunningly made with the evident purpose of misleading the public mind, for while it is quite true that the military and naval expenses since the close of the war have been \$800,000,000, it is absolutely untrue that they have been \$270,000,000 per annum. When the war closed by the surrender of Lee on the 9th of April, 1865, the armies of the Union bore the names of nearly a million of men on the rolls, and our navy, in its vast and widely extended duty of blockading 3,000 miles of coast, had nearly 500 vessels in service, with a corresponding number of men. The first result of Grant's magnificent series of victories and final triumph over the Rebellion was to muster out these countless hosts which had borne our standard with such glory on the land and on the sea. Months of pay were due to more than half the army; the well-earned closing bounty was due to all, and the sailors, besides their back pay, were to receive millions of prize money honestly their own. The vast and almost incalculable amount needed to be provided for these purposes must be had at once, and, thanks to the patriotism and wealth of our people, it was had at once.

I have this morning visited the Treasury Department, and by the official statements which I hold in my hand it appears that the disbursements for the army and navy for the 174 days following Grant's closing victory amounted to \$625,000,000. Hence it will be seen that more than three-fourths of the \$800,000,000 so triumphantly paraded by Governor Seymour as the war and navy expenses of the past three years were really disbursed almost in one sum at the close of hostilities as the necessary expenses of mustering out our enormous military and naval forces. To supply this vast sum the current receipts of the Government were consumed, and the people directly advanced \$530,000,000 by subscribing that amount to the ever-memorable 7.30 loan. Do Governor Seymour and his friends find fault with the expenditure thus incurred in mustering out the army? Do they begrudge the soldiers their back pay and bounty and the sailors their hard-earned wages and the prize money? If not let them cease to attack the Republicans for promptly discharging the honorary debts of the Republic, for thus gladly paying the men who risked their lives to save the life of the nation. Six hundred and

twenty-five millions of Governor Seymour's \$800,000,000 being thus expended in mustering out the volunteers, his own figures show that the current and legitimate expenses of both army and navy for the past three years of peace have been but \$175,000,000, or little more than \$58,000,000 per annum for both branches of the service. The Governor's figures thus reduced are not far from the truth, and they show a degree of economy quite unknown in Democratic times. Take the year 1858, for example, in the administration of Mr. Buchanan, and we find that the expenses of the navy were \$14,000,000, and of the army nearly \$26,000,000—for the two well nigh \$40,000,000—and that was in gold, and with an army and navy of less numbers than have been deemed necessary security for the public peace during the past three years. Taking the difference in the amount of force and the fact that the expenditures of Mr. Buchanan's administration were in coin, and the present expenditures in paper, it will be seen that the result shows strongly in favor of the economy of army expenses as administered by General Grant. The army to-day in fact costs much less per regiment in paper, than it cost per regiment in gold under the last Democratic Administration. So much for Governor Seymour's figures.

The following extracts from a report of Mr. Wells, special commissioner of revenue, relating to this same subject are also of interest:

## EXPENDITURES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The aggregate expenditures, made through or under the direction of the War Department, from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868, inclusive, were \$917,117,043 43. Of this aggregate the disbursements for nine months, or from April 1, 1865, to December 31 of the same year, as stated by quarters, were as follows:

From April 1, to June 30, 1865	\$414,196,277 86
From June 30, to Sept. 30, 1865	165,369,237 83
From Sept. 30, to Dec. 31, 1865	68,122,541 65

Total \$647,688,056 33

It thus appears that of the above total expenditures of the War Department, \$647,688,000 or 70 per cent of the whole, were directly contingent upon the termination of the war and the disbanding of the army, and were disbursed within the nine months immediately succeeding the surrender of Lee, in April, 1865.

The balance of expenditures charged to the War Department on the books of the treasury, viz., \$269,428,987 10, covers a period of thirty months, or from January 1, 1866, to June 30, 1868, and represents the disbursements further contingent upon the termination of the war—such as arrears of pay and the transportation of troops; the regular expenses of the military establishment; the expenses of the Indian war in the summer and fall of 1867; the payment of bounties (\$49,382,859, from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1868); the payments for property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States, (\$11,000,000); the reimbursements of State claims, (\$10,330,000; in 1867-8); river and harbor improvements; and the expenses of fortifications, subsistence of Indians, freedmen's bureau, expenses of reconstruction, etc., etc.

## EXPENDITURES OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The expenditures of the navy department from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868, were \$133,119,296 37. Of this amount \$59,847,889 58, or 45 per cent, were disbursed within the nine months immediately succeeding the termination of the war in April, 1865. The balance of the above expenditure—\$73,271,407—covers the regular expenses of the navy for a period of thirty months ending July 30, 1868, as well as the disbursements on account of prize money, and for the settlements of contracts entered into prior to the termination of the war.

## "FREEDMEN'S BUREAU" AND RECONSTRUCTION.

According to the accounts of the treasury, the expenses of the freedmen's bureau since its organization in 1866, have been as follows:

Disbursements prior to June 30, 1867	\$2,402,000
Disbursements from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1868	3,215,000

Total \$5,617,000

Concerning the proportion of this expenditure incurred by the bureau for the relief and starving and destitute of both races, and for education or other purposes, the treasury has no information.

According to the accounts of the treasury the expenditures contingent upon the acts of Congress regulating "reconstruction," have been as follows:

Disbursements prior to June 30, 1867	\$445,430 56
Disbursements from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868	1,799,270 00

Total \$2,344,700 56

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to convene at the post of Corinth, Miss., at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 27th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of all such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd Wheaton, captain Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant George W. Graffam, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Allen Almy, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant C. H. Noble, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Fred. Rosencrantz, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant T. W. Morrison, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant S. D. Humason, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry. Second Lieutenant Nathaniel Wolfe, Thirty-fourth Infantry, judge-advocate.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to the adjutant-general of the Army for an extension of thirty days—to take effect as soon as the commanding general District of Texas may be able to dispense with his services, has been granted Brevet Major W. Harper, Jr., first lieutenant Sixth Cavalry.



## THE REGATTA AT WORCESTER.

THE races which took place at Worcester during the week ending July 25th, will long be memorable in the annals of American boating, both on account of the contestants and the time made. The interest in these contests centred chiefly on the races between the Ward brothers and the Harvard crew, and between the University crews of Harvard and Yale. It will be remembered that in the race which took place between the Harvard men and the Ward brothers, in Boston Harbor, on the 4th of last July, the latter were easily victorious, and that without equalling the performance of the Harvard men last year, although it is true they were not driven in any part of the race. This bad defeat of Harvard is attributed by them to the boat in which they rowed, which was one of the new kind made of paper, and was, it is claimed, of poor model. At any rate, the paper boat was sent back to the builder, and the Harvard men in their wooden shell have fully answered the expectations of their friends.

The Regatta at Lake Quinsigamond on Wednesday, July 22d, was gotten up under the auspices of the citizens of Worcester, and there were five six-oared boats entered, including those rowed by the Ward Brothers and the Harvard crew. Although all of these boats started, the race was really only between the last named crews, which were composed as follows:

Ward crew—Joshua (bow), Charles, Gilbert, J. T. Raymond, Ellis and Henry Ward (stroke). Harvard crew—George W. Holdrege (bow), W. W. Richards, J. W. McBurney, W. H. Simmons, R. C. Watson, A. P. Loring (stroke).

The surface of the lake was quiet, and the boats got off well together, the Wards getting a slight lead at the start, although when the boats passed Regatta Point the bow of the Harvard boat showed slightly in advance. The Wards then made a tremendous burst, and got away from the Harvard crew, and continued their lead during the race. The Wards made a bad turn at the upper stake-boat, but, nevertheless, passed under the string as victors in the unequalled time of 17 minutes 40½ seconds, thus fully establishing their claim as champion oarsmen of America. The Harvard's time was 17 minutes 53 seconds.

The race between Harvard and Yale took place on Friday, and as the contestants for the inter-collegiate colors this year are considerably above the average of University crews, a brief description of their personnel will not be amiss.

## THE HARVARD CREW.

The Harvard crew are G. W. Holdrege (bow), of the class of '69; W. W. Richards (No. 5), of the class of '68; J. W. McBurney (No. 4), of the class of '69; W. H. Simmons (No. 3), of the class of '69; R. C. Watson (No. 2), of the class of '69; and A. P. Loring (stroke), of the class of '69.

George Ward Holdrege of Irvington, New York, who is bow oarsman, weighed 166 pounds last winter without an overcoat, and the training has reduced him to 150 pounds—his racing weight not stripped. His height is 5 feet 8½ inches; his upper arm measures 14 inches, and his chest (inflated), 40½ inches. He has rowed in five races.

William Whitlock Richards, of New York City, who is next to the bow oarsman, weighs 162 pounds, having been reduced 20 pounds by the training. In height he is 5 feet 7 inches; his upper arm measures 14½ inches; his chest (inflated), 43 inches, and he has rowed in four races. He is the most matured-looking man of the crew.

J. W. McBurney, of Boston, No. 4, fills the place of Mr. T. S. Edwards, who graduated last year. He is a brother of Henry Horton McBurney, who was stroke of the Harvard University boat of 1862, and also of Charles McBurney, the capital bow oarsman of that of 1866. He weighs 155 pounds, having lost 14 pounds during his training, is 5 feet 10½ inches in height, his upper arm measures 14 inches, and his chest 42 inches. He has pulled in three races.

W. H. Simmons, of Concord, Massachusetts, the largest and heaviest man of the crew, weighs 170 pounds, having been reduced by training from 185 pounds, measures 5 feet 11½ inches, has a chest which measures 45 inches inflated like all the others, and his upper arm is 14½ inches in circumference. He has figured in four races.

R. C. Watson, of Milton, Massachusetts, No. 2, pulled No. 4 in last year's crew; has been reduced from 170 pounds, his weight last winter, to 160 pounds. He is 5 feet 10 inches in height; his upper arm measures 14 inches, and his chest 41 inches. This is his fourth race.

A. P. Loring, of Boston, the stroke-oar of the crew, has pulled in three races and was the first Harvard man who, while in his freshman year, has attained to the dignity of a place in the University crew. Blakie, the celebrated stroke of '66, selected him as a member of the crew of that year and he has retained his position ever since. His weight is 155 pounds, he having been reduced from 175 pounds; his height is 5 feet 11½ inches; his upper arm measures 13½ inches, and his chest 42 inches.

## THE YALE CREW.

The University crew of Yale is composed of Roderick Terry, of Irvington, New York (bow), of the class of '70; Sylvester F. Bucklin, of Marlborough, Massachusetts, (No. 2), of the class of '69; George W. Drew, of Winterport, Maine (No. 3), of the class of '70; Wm. H. Lee of Chicago (No. 4), of the class of '70; Wm. A. Cropp, of Grafton, Massachusetts (No. 5), of the class of '69; and Samuel Parry, of Clinton, New Jersey (stroke), of the class of '68.

R. Terry, the bow-oarsman, weighs 151 pounds; is 6 feet 0½ inch in height; has a chest measuring 39 inches when inflated; his upper arm measures 15½ inches and his lower arm 14 inches.

L. F. Bucklin weighs 148 pounds, is 5 feet 11 inches in height, his chest measures 39 inches, his upper arm is 15½ inches, and his lower arm 13 inches.

G. W. Drew is the largest man of the crew. He weighs 167 pounds, his height is 5 feet 10 inches, his

his chest measures 44 inches, his upper arm is 17 inches and his lower arm 15 inches in circumference.

W. H. Lee weighs 160 pounds, is 5 feet 11 inches high and measures 43 inches around the chest. His upper arm is 16½ and his lower arm 13½ inches in circumference. He was a member of the last year's University crew.

W. A. Copp, who now rows No. 3, was the stroke last year and is 5 feet 11 inches in height and weighs 161 pounds. His chest measures 43½ inches, his upper arm 16½ and his lower 14½.

L. Parry, the stroke of this crew, rowed No. 2 in the University crew of last year. His chest measure is 42 inches, his upper arm being 16½ and his lower 13½ inches around.

## THE UNIVERSITY RACE.

The race this year was witnessed by an unusual number of collegians and boating men who were attracted to Worcester by the expectation of a quick race caused by the Harvard's time of Wednesday. Before the college race Tyler beat McKiel over a two-mile course in 14 minutes 52 seconds, and a four-oared boat, rowed by the Ward Brothers, won a three-mile race in 20 minutes 15 seconds.

At about ten minutes after five o'clock the University boats made their appearance, being heartily cheered by their friends, and soon took up their position in line. At twenty minutes to five the starting gun was fired and the boats were off. They kept close together until they neared the grand stand on Regatta Point, when Loring increased the rapidity of his stroke to 45 per minute against 41 by Yale, which sent the Magenta handkerchiefs (Harvard) ahead of the blue handkerchiefs of their competitors. The Harvards continued to widen the gap between them and the Yale crew until at the upper stake they had increased their lead to over ten lengths. Here for some unaccountable reason, Holdrege for almost the first time in his life, became a little flurried and made a bad turn, so as to nearly graze the stake boat. Yale made a good turn, thereby considerably lessening the space between the boats. After the second mile the Harvard crew reduced their stroke to 45 per minute at which gait they continued until near the finish when they put on a spurt and came in winners in 17 minutes 48½ seconds; the best time ever made in these University contests. It is claimed that if they had made a good turn the time would have been reduced nine or ten seconds. Yale's time was 18 minutes 38½ seconds, which is the best time ever made by a Yale crew.

The advantages in age and weight were in favor of the Yale crew, but their style of rowing, although superior to their style hitherto, is still inferior to that of the Harvard men, who bring their legs and bodies more into play than the Yale men.

The Harvard is an exceptionally good crew and we expect great thing of them next year as only one of their number, Richards, is in the present graduating class. It will be hard to get together another crew which will be able to row forty-seven strokes a minute for as long a time as these do, as it is too quick for the average of crews who row races in this country, and we believe anywhere. We understand, however, that the Harvard boating authorities are always particular to time the stroke of their university crew according to the men who compose it.

Although Harvard has again won the university colors, Yale has every reason to feel proud of the performance of her crew and to take heart for the contest of next year.

## THIRTY-SIXTH U. S. INFANTRY.

The following is a roster of the officers of the Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry. Headquarters Fort Sanders, D. T.: COLONEL—John Gibbon, brevet major-general, commanding regiment and Rocky Mountain District, Fort Sanders, D. T.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL—Henry A. Morrow, brevet colonel, commanding post, Fort Bridger, U. T.

MAJOR—William H. Lewis, brevet lieutenant-colonel, commanding post, Camp Douglas, U. T.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS—William S. Starring, regimental and district adjutant, Fort Sanders, D. T.; William H. Male, regimental quartermaster and acting commissary subsistence, Fort Sanders, D. T.

CAPTAINS—Henry K. Mizner, brevet lieutenant-colonel, commanding Company F, with company, Fort Bridger, U. T.; John H. Knight, commanding Company A, with company, Sulphur Springs, D. T.; Joseph L. Proctor, commanding Company D, with company, Fort Sanders, D. T.; John McClintock, brevet major, commanding Company G, with company, Camp Douglas, U. T.; James P. W. Neill, commanding company E, with company, Fort Sanders, D. T.; Daniel W. Benham, brevet major, commanding Company C, with company, Camp Douglas, U. T.; Frederick Pfisterer, Company H, on leave of absence in Europe; Thaddeus S. Kirtland, commanding Company B, with company, Fort Bridger, U. T.; Arthur McArthur, Jr., commanding Company I, with company, Green River, U. T.; George L. Tyler, commanding Company K, with company, Camp Douglas, U. T.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS—Henry G. Litchfield, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Company F, absent, acting assistant adjutant-general Department of the Platte, Omaha, N. T.; Henry M. Benson, Company C, post adjutant, quartermaster and acting commissary subsistence, Camp Douglas, U. T.; Harry H. Link, Company I, in arrest under charges, Fort Sanders, D. T.; Alexander H. Wands, Company K, with company, Camp Douglas, U. T.; Hugh G. Brown, Company D, absent on General Ord's Staff; William L. Foulk, Company G, with company, Camp Douglas, U. T.; Joshua W. Jacobs, Company B, post adjutant, quartermaster, and assistant commissary subsistence, Fort Bridger, U. T.; A. E. Woodson, Company A, with company, Sulphur Springs, D. T.; William Harmon, Company E, post adjutant, Fort Sanders, D. T.; James A. Hauhey, commanding Company H, with company, Fort Bridger, U. T.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—Louis M. Hues, Company E, with company, Fort Sanders, D. T.; Charles Hay, Company A, with company, Sulphur Springs, D. T.; Adolphus W. Greeley, Company C, with company, Camp Douglas, U. T.; Levi F. Burnett, Company F, absent, acting assistant adjutant-general Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Louisville, Ky.; David B. Abrahams, Company G, absent with detachment, Fort Sanders, D. T.; Martin L. Brandt, Company H, with company, Fort Bridger, U. T.; W. L. Clark, Company K, with company, Camp Douglas, U. T.

## ARMY PERSONAL.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted to Captain Richard Robins, Thirty-ninth Infantry.

BREVET Major-General D. H. Vinton is confined to his house in Stamford, Conn., by reason of the fracture of his leg, caused by being thrown from a carriage.

BREVET Major Andrew Sheridan, captain Third U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to proceed to Fort Dodge, Kas., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with his company.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, to go beyond the limits of the Fourth Military District, has been granted First Lieutenant J. S. Styles, regimental quartermaster Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry.

BREVET Brigadier-General J. W. Forsyth, major Tenth Cavalry, acting inspector-general, has been ordered to proceed, via Fort Harker, to Camp Davidson, Kansas, and make an inspection of the troops at that post.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Charles Pelaez, U. S. A., has been ordered to report in person, without delay, to the commanding general and to the chief medical officer District of Texas, at Austin, Tex., for assignment to duty.

FIRST Lieutenant Isaac F. Moffatt, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, has been relieved from further duty at the post of Fort Davis, Texas, and will proceed, without delay, to join his company, (H.), stationed at Fort Quitman, Texas.

IN obedience to instructions from the Secretary of War, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. V. Sheridan has been ordered to proceed to the Sac and Fox Reservation, and immediately remove the settlers now on said reservation.

PARAGRAPH 2, Special Orders No. 137, current series, from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, directing Brevet Brigadier-General George P. Hre, paymaster U. S. Army, to proceed to Leavenworth City, Kansas, has been revoked.

PERMISSION to delay reporting to his permanent station, Fort Preble, Maine, upon being relieved from the command of Fort Adams, R. I., has been granted Brevet Colonel H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., major Third U. S. Artillery, for thirty days.

ASSISTANT Surgeon A. D. Wilson, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Fort Dodge, Kansas, and will proceed without delay via Fort Hays, to the camp of the Tenth Cavalry, at Pond Creek, and report to the commanding officer of that camp for duty.

FIRST Lieutenant John Murphy, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, having been appointed regimental quartermaster, vice Hick resigned, has been relieved from further duty at the post of Fort McKavet, Texas, and will proceed, without delay, to the headquarters of the Fourth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Concho, Texas.

By direction of the President, so much of the sentence of the General Court-martial (as promulgated in General Court-martial Orders No. 63, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's office, Washington, September 2, 1867), as dismisses from service Second Lieutenant Levant W. Barnhart, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, has been revoked.

SECOND Lieutenant James E. Morrow, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, having been tried before a General Court-martial, and having been found guilty of drunkenness on duty, and neglect of duty, has been sentenced to be cashiered. The sentence in this case having been approved by the President, Lieutenant Morrow ceases to be an officer of the Army.

BREVET Colonel John Mendenhall, captain Fourth U. S. Artillery, has been detailed as acting assistant inspector-general at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, and will report to Brevet Major-General S. S. Carroll, lieutenant colonel Twenty-first Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general Military Division of the Atlantic, for duty.

DURING the temporary absence on leave of Brevet Brigadier-General S. B. Holabird, deputy quartermaster-general U. S. Army, and chief quartermaster of the Department of Dakota, Brevet Major A. G. Robinson, captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, will, in addition to his present duties, perform the duties of chief quartermaster of the department.

THE following is a list of officers reporting at Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the week ending July 18, 1868: Chaplain Charles Cole, U. S. Army, July 15, 1868, on leave of absence; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Schuyler Crosby, first lieutenant (aide-de-camp) First Artillery, July 17, 1868, returning from leave of absence; Brevet Brigadier-General J. Madison Mills, surgeon U. S. Army, July 16, 1868, returning from leave of absence; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. C. Moore, captain (aide-de-camp) Fortieth Infantry, July 15, 1868, returning from tour of inspection; First Lieutenant Frank E. Bunnell, U. S. Army, July 20, 1868, returning from court-martial duty at Fort Hays.



## FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

SOME of the Italian journals tell us that Father SECCI, the constructor of the great astronomical clock so much remarked at the Universal Exhibition of 1867, has discovered a motive power "lighter, stronger, and more economical than steam." They add that the learned Italian is stated to have laid his invention before the court of Portugal, which is disposed to purchase it.

A NEW British navy hospital is to be established at Yokohama, provision for which is made in this year's estimates. It will contain about 30 officers and 120 men. By this establishment in the healthier climate of Japan the costly and unsatisfactory hospital-ships at Hong-Kong and Shanghai will be superseded, and it is also hoped that the present necessity for invaliding home officers and men from the squadron on that station—a proceeding which both impairs the efficiency of the service and entails a heavy annual expenditure—will be removed. The total estimated cost of this hospital is £25,000.

PREPARATIONS are making at Chatham for carrying out some siege operations on a scale of magnitude never previously attempted. The whole of the lower portion of Chatham lines has been formed into parallels, galleries, mines, and other works in readiness for the operations, which will take place in the course of the month of August.

WHEN the French military medal of the Legion of Honor is given to privates or non-commissioned officers a pension of 100*f.* is attached to it, but there is no pension when it is given to general officers. There are also establishments attached to the Order of the Legion of Honor for the education of the daughters, nieces, and sisters of the members. The principal or central one is fixed in the large buildings of the famous Abbey of St. Denis, confiscated at the Revolution. It was founded by Napoleon in the Chateau of Ecouen, and was placed under the superintendence of Madame Campan.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* writes:

"The *Rochambeau* (the *Dunderberg*) has been disarmed. It is probable that the Rodman which was to be tried on board her was too much for her feeble constitution and started her timbers."

THE total strength of the army in British India during the year 1866, consisted of 66,814 Europeans and 117,095 natives. The staff and staff corps consisted of 1,366 Europeans; the engineers, sappers, and miners, of 373 Europeans and 2,794 natives; the artillery, horse and foot, of 12,299 Europeans and 1,891 natives; the cavalry, of 6,050 Europeans and 18,779 natives; the infantry, of 45,916 Europeans and 93,631 natives; and the invalids, veterans, and warrant officers, of 810 Europeans; the medical establishment being included in each arm of the service. Of these total numbers, 38,992 Europeans and 43,394 natives were stationed in Bengal, 14,184 Europeans and 46,435 natives in Madras, and 13,638 Europeans and 27,266 natives in Bombay; those stationed in the North-west Provinces and Punjab being included in the presidency of Bengal.

THE armor-plated frigate *Lissa* is shortly to be launched at Trieste, and another vessel of a similar class will be at once laid on the same stocks, to be called the *City of Pesth*, forming two of the three ships-of-war presented as a gift by Hungary to the Emperor of Austria, at the period of his coronation. The two frigates above-named are armed with spurs of a new description, and mounted with guns of comparatively large calibre.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: The board of naval officers, consisting of Commodore Joseph H. Green, Captain J. R. Mullady and Commander J. L. Davis, appointed to choose a site to which the powder magazine near Boston shall be removed, have selected either Spectacle or Apple Island, both situated in the harbor. They think it doubtful if Spectacle Island is now available, on account of the probable erection of fortifications on it for the defence of the harbor, and have not been able to learn whether the owner would sell. They, therefore, consider Apple Island as the next best site, which they learn can be bought for \$7,500, and on which a magazine could be erected for \$112,500. The board also recommend that another magazine be erected at some interior point of easy access by railroad, from which supplies for the harbor magazine could be drawn, and have selected as a suitable site a valley containing three hundred acres, situated fourteen miles from Boston in the township of Dover, northward of Reserve Pond, not more than one mile from the Hartford and Erie Railroad, with which it would be easily connected. The property being owned by the heirs of several persons, the board were not able to get any price set upon it, but the neighbors think it can be bought at from \$15,000, to \$25,000. The board say that a magazine could be erected there for about \$156,500. The same board recommend the removal of the powder magazine at Portsmouth to what is known as Hanscom's shipyard in the town of Eliot, four miles from the Portsmouth yard. The site can be bought for \$3,000, contains six acres, and a magazine could be erected on it for \$103,000.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1868.

The Editor of the JOURNAL will always be glad to receive, from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movement of vessels and troops and of all military and naval events.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year, should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartersmaster's, Paymaster's, or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

## THE COLLEGE MATCHES AT WORCESTER.

THE annual contests in athletic sports between Harvard and Yale, which took place this year, as usual, at Worcester, proved that a very gratifying state of physical culture, strength and skill exists in those old and leading colleges. There were two base-ball matches and a boat race this year, the series being swept by Harvard, with a fair margin to spare on the three victories. The defeated college may be hardly less proud of its proficiency, splendid in every way, and capable, we think, of availing against any college in the country except Harvard, which latter has been peculiarly distinguished for many years for athletic dexterity and prowess.

It must be a source of joy and pride, and a ground of bright promise for the future to every man who takes an interest in our chief institutions of learning, to find the "sound body" not less cultivated there than the "sound mind." For it must be remembered that boating, base ball, and kindred open-air sports, as well as gymnasium practice, are pursued at other colleges almost as zealously as at these. We noted the other day a fine match at ball between Dartmouth and Williams; many of the colleges practise boating, and Brown University put in one appearance at the Worcester race, about ten years ago, and doubtless would, if she had continued to contend, been proficient by this time.

Considering the youth of most of the students, their skill and strength in these sports is as surprising as it is gratifying. For example, the Harvard students, who from peculiar causes average, it is said, nearly two years younger than those of the other colleges, yet gave even the WARD crew a close pull the other day. The WARDS are, beyond question, the champions of the United States, and probably of the world. We doubt whether, in their present condition, they could be beaten even by the St. John's men, who so easily vanquished the representatives of Oxford, Cambridge, and England and France in general, at the international regatta. They have not only been boatmen by occupation, but have been so engaged from ten to twenty-five years each. They average at least ten years older than their gallant young rivals, and have been champion oarsmen for many years, one of them, JOSHUA WARD, being long the best oarsman in the United States; some of them have rowed in forty races. Nevertheless, the skill and pluck of the college lads tried the superior strength and experience of the champions to the utmost. In a race of three miles, they hung to the WARDS without at any time losing more than two boats' lengths, shot in between them and the stake at the upper turn, and came in but two lengths behind at the finish. Only one of this Harvard crew graduates this year, and next summer even the professionals must look sharp after their laurels.

The ball playing of Harvard does not compare so favorably with that of the "Atlantics" as their boating does with that of the WARDS. Although the Freshmen beat the Yale Freshmen by a score of 2 to 1, and the University Nine of Har-

vard beat the Yale Nine by 25 to 17, yet any of these nines would fall an easy prey to many ball clubs in the country. However, the best college playing is exceedingly good—better, probably, than that of nine-tenths of the clubs, which is saying a great deal, considering the marvellous proficiency to which this "national game" is carried in our country. Indeed, not long ago, Harvard held the champion ball of New England, having repeatedly defeated all competitors; and, at the same time, by virtue of the fastest boating time then on record, she was justly regarded as the boating champion of the country—laurels of which, we warrant, the students are hardly less proud than of the matchless roll of poets, historians and orators whose lustre they are expected in after-life to sustain.

Yale is evidently not one whit behind Harvard in her general physical culture, or the physical strength and condition of her students. She sent a magnificent crew this year to Worcester—the finest that ever came from the college—and they made, as they deserved to, the fastest time ever achieved in a race by the college; namely, 18 minutes, 38½ seconds for the three miles—four seconds faster than the admirable Yale time of three years ago, and but 26 seconds less than the great Harvard time of last year, which was then the fastest ever made on this continent, and probably, with due allowances, the fastest in the world. This year the Harvard time of 17 minutes, 48¼ seconds (which brought the famous "red handkerchief" in, a sixth of a mile, out of three miles, ahead of their antagonists), would be, and indeed should be, hailed as superb; but it was eclipsed, by the more astounding and unexampled time of the WARDS, two days before—17 minutes and 40 seconds! Clearly the Oxford men, rowing on their system, would have little chance of success against the WARDS rowing on theirs.

The brilliant achievement of the Harvards this year, is, as in previous ones (for in the sixteen years since the college races began, they have held the champion laurels during all but two), due to their superior knowledge of the art of rowing, and their superior suppleness and bodily address in execution. No more powerful or more perfectly trained crew ever need be asked for, or is likely ever to be gathered from any college, than went this year from Yale. Mr. DENNIS LEARY, the professional trainer and sporting man of New York, had been hired to "do the needful" for them in the way of exercise, oatmeal, and rubbing down, and no horses or prize-fighters could have been put into more superb condition. On the other hand, the Harvard men, who do their own training, are, we fear, sometimes a little less severe with themselves, and sometimes more wayward and impatient of restriction. Again, the Yale crew, as is usually the case, not only averaged nearly two years older than the Harvard, but was somewhat heavier, and more muscular in the arms and shoulders, to judge from appearances and measurements.

However, the Harvard rowing, which resembled a piece of faultless clockwork, decided the race, as it has previous ones. Even when defeated, it is noticed that the Harvards never depart from their finished grace and precision, and the defeat is plainly inflicted by more powerful men. The rowing styles of the two colleges are almost totally different, as could be discerned in the late race, at a long distance, at the very first stroke. The Yale men row mainly with their arms, while the Harvard stroke is a peculiar one, and somewhat difficult to acquire without severe practice, calling greatly into play the legs and loins. We would not advise racing crews in general, however, to adopt the stroke of Harvard, forty-five and forty-seven strokes to the minute. This rate was maintained throughout the race by that crew; but it is an exceptional speed, and requires an enormous strain, and unusual persistency and quickness combined, to support it. Thirty-eight or forty strokes a minute is a rate better suited to the temperament and physique which we ordinarily find in crews out of college.

To the college world, the great matter in these matches is, how they result—who comes off victorious. But to most of the community this is a mi-



nor point. The great subject of congratulation is, year after year, that so fine a body of educated youth are graduated; that they give so gratifying exhibitions of the vigor and success wherewith gymnastic exercise and healthful sports are conducted by them; and that now-a-days, instead of a college student's being a mere wizened and withered book worm, he is a man of bone and sinew, as well as brain and nerves.

SOME two years ago, with a view of raising the standard of drill and discipline in the national guard, we proposed that the various companies and regiments should occasionally meet together, and in a friendly way test their respective proficiency in drill and other soldierly acquirements. At first our suggestion met with an indifferent reception, but we called attention to it from time to time until finally a competitive drill for a champion color took place in Boston. Soon after this a drill between the right and the left wings of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn was held. Company I of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in this year, was pronounced the best drilled company in the regiment, and there was also a drill between Companies A and F of the First Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. So the ball kept rolling, until finally in last June, the Montgomery Guards, the champions of Massachusetts, challenged any company outside of that State to drill with them for the championship. This challenge was promptly accepted by Company E of the Twelfth New York, and the contest between these two regiments took place at Tompkins Square, New York, on Thursday the 30th ult.

It must be evident to any military man who has recently attended the drills of either of the contending companies, that the fact of their being matched against each other has had the effect of making the men attentive to their duties and anxious to perfect themselves in all that pertains to a soldier, and it is because we foresaw this result that we have so earnestly and persistently advocated competitive drills. The same result would be noticed if the members of the National Guard were in the habit of meeting together for the purpose of testing their skill in marksmanship, and we would therefore suggest the propriety of a grand National Guard Shooting Festival, to be held in the vicinity of New York some time next summer. Of this, however, we shall have more to say on another occasion.

Much, however, as we desire to promote competitive drills, and to honor those who are victorious in them, we cannot admit that the victors in Thursday's drill are entitled to style themselves the champion company of the United States. It is generally conceded that there are in the City of New York better drilled militia organizations than in any other in the Union, and it therefore follows that no company of citizen soldiers can claim the national championship until they have defeated the best company which that city can produce.

Of the drill on Thursday, we can at this time only say that it was gallantly contested throughout, and as its issue was decided by a graduate of West Point, and an assistant instructor of infantry tactics, who never saw either company drill before, there can be no questioning of the fairness of the decision, while the victors have good cause to feel proud of the laurels they have gained. The defeated company may also congratulate themselves upon the favorable impression which their drill and appearance has left upon the minds of the military men of New York. For the present, however, the champion flag remains in the Empire City.

It is rumored that a challenge will shortly be issued by the Twelfth regiment, as such, but at present nothing definite is known on the subject.

THE proposition made in one of the military bills before Congress to distribute surplus infantry arms to the various States, produced a lively discussion, and is even said to be the rock on which the whole subject went to pieces. We should naturally have been prepared to commend most heartily this scheme. In the first place, it is the

best use that could be made of these extra weapons; in the next place, the States, and particularly the Southern States, need them, and would probably feel too poor to buy them in proper quantities for their militia; in the next place, this is the ordinary method of distributing surplus arms, it having ample historic precedent. It may be added that it would be in the line of that wise policy which has distributed other ordnance, quartermaster, commissary, and medical stores where they have been needed, in the various States, and that the distribution by Congressional districts is the fairest possible.

This, we say, would be our natural judgment. But a political purpose was fastened upon the measure, which, in our opinion, very justly killed it. We are sure that no mere partisan purpose originated it in the Military Committee, and when its opponents denounced it on that ground, the charge was indignantly resented. But when the new Southern members declared that they would accept it as an electioneering device, and that the arms should be used to protect freedmen at the polls, and so on, it was evident that the subject must be dropped. Had the arms been voted, they would have been used as indicated; and had bloodshed resulted, the responsibility would have been laid upon Congress. It was infinitely better to keep the regular troops at the South, and to refrain from arming the militia in such an excitement.

But yet the principle itself was a good one. You must have either a regular army or an armed militia within call, to enforce the laws. Suppose the law is defied, and the sheriff and his constables are put down—on what shall the magistrate rely to execute the laws? On what but the militia? Congress will rue the day when it withdraws the troops from the South, without seeing to it that good militia organizations are in process of formation. We advocate the cause of law and order. It will be folly in these newly made States, just admitted into the Union, and with most of their governments green at their functions, to expect to get on without a well-organized militia. And yet most of them have taken no steps toward such a force. If Congress can do anything toward supplying arms and equipments for them, it would be a very wise act—not, however, if these arms are to be issued to unlawful and unorganized bodies, for political purposes. Of this, however, more in September.

#### CONGRESS.

CONGRESS has adjourned without taking any final action on the bill for the reduction of the Army. A strong effort was made to push it through the House, but it failed by a close vote. The new Southern members, because of the clause distributing arms to the reconstructed States, were urgent supporters of the bill, and talked rather wildly in its favor. But the more conservative Republicans hesitated before rushing through so grave a measure in the last days of the session. So the bill was sent to the Military Committee by a vote of 65 to 63. This means that the whole subject will lie over until after the Presidential election.

The House also refused the Senate bill establishing rules and articles for the government of the Army, thus postponing final action on that also until another session.

The Senate joint resolution to drop from the rolls of the Army certain officers absent from their commands without authority, was passed. The Freedmen's Bureau bill was passed by both Houses over the President's veto. Resolutions were adopted reciting the fact that two female white children had recently been recovered from a tribe of the Kiowa Indians in Texas, the rest of the family having been murdered; and directing the Secretary of the Interior to reserve from moneys due to those Indians \$5,000 for each of the children, who are to be known as HELEN and HELOISE LINCOLN. An amendment required payment to be withheld from any tribe of Indians that hold civilized captives.

Another resolution was adopted authorizing and requiring Lieutenant-General SHERMAN to use the most efficient means to reclaim from peonage the women and children of the Navajoe Indians now held in slavery in the Territory adjacent to their homes. The resolution was adopted.

A bill was passed reducing the time when honorably discharged soldiers can secure titles under the Homestead bill from five years to one year.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the reward for the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS was agreed to. The Senate joint resolution admitting six Japanese students to the Naval Academy was passed.

The Senate adopted a joint resolution directing the General of the Army and the Admiral of the Navy, or in the absence of the admiral then the vice-admiral, to inquire into the utility and practicability of the Ryan-Hitchcock mode of marine fortifications, and report to Congress at the next session.

GENERAL Casey, the compiler of the system of Infantry tactics bearing his name, has, at his own request, been placed on the retired list after a service of forty consecutive years. During the war General Casey commanded a division at the battle of Fair Oaks, where, although his line was badly broken by the Rebels, the General behaved with the utmost gallantry, receiving on this account a brevet as brigadier-general in the regular Army. From 1863 until 1865 General Casey served as president of the Board for the examination of candidates for positions as officers in colored troops, and in this position gained considerable reputation for his general and technical information. The Fourth Infantry, of which General Casey is the colonel, is now stationed in the Department of the Platte; and although the general is but on the verge of a green old age, he is doubtless wise in preferring life in cities to the exposure incident to service on the Plains. The general has still many years of usefulness before him, and he may yet give us some new work on tactics, which has long been a favorite study with him.

THE friends of that officer will regret to learn of the mysterious disappearance from Lynchburg, on Saturday, the 18th July, of Lieutenant William S. Mackay, Twenty-ninth Infantry. It is suspected by the medical and other officers of the post that he is laboring under mental aberration.

Lieutenant Mackay travelled via Chattanooga, and carried with him a russet-colored valise marked "W. S. Monroe." Commanding officers of posts are ordered to secure the arrest of this officer should he pass their posts; and his family beg that any information that may lead to his discovery be sent to headquarters Twenty-ninth Infantry, Lynchburg, Virginia.

THE following private resolutions were passed by Congress at its last session:

1. S. 70—Joint resolution authorizing Rear-Admiral H. K. Thatcher to accept a decoration from the King of the Hawaiian Islands. Approved January 11, 1868.

4. S. 122—Joint resolution for the relief of the heirs of Major A. L. Brewer, late a paymaster in the United States Army. Approved March 30, 1868.

5. H. R. 217—Joint resolution for the relief of Beals and Dixon. Approved 11, 1868.

6. S. 126—Joint resolution for the relief of George W. Doty, a commander in the United States Navy on the retired list. Approved May 19, 1868.

7. H. R. 287—Joint resolution for the restoration of Captain James F. Armstrong, United States Army, to the active from the retired list. Approved June, 1868.

12. S. 153—Joint resolution for the relief of George W. Doty, a commander in the United States Navy, on the retired list. Approved July 3, 1868.

14. H. R. 154—Joint resolution in relation to the settlements of the accounts of certain officers and agents who have disbursed public money under the direction of the Chief of Engineers. Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to allow certain officers amounts expended by them on the fortifications of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine. Approved July 13, 1868.

16. R. H. 281—Joint resolution authorizing the issue of clothing to Company F, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry. Approved July 20, 1868.

Among the private bills (mostly granting pensions to enlisted men of Volunteers), were the following:

5. S. 25—An act for the relief of John H. Ellis, a paymaster in the United States Army. Approved March 9, 1868.

12. S. 416—An act for the relief of John S. Cunningham, paymaster United States Navy. Approved May 19, 1868.

14. S. 358—An act for the restoration of Lieutenant-Commander Trevelt Abbott, of the United States Navy, to the active list of the Navy. Approved May 19, 1868.

76. S. 307—An act for the relief of certain Government contractors. Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay certain builders of iron-clads the amounts found to be due them. Approved July 13, 1868.

252. H. R. 1,322—An act for the relief of Major F. F. Stevens, additional paymaster United States Army. Approved July 25, 1868.

THE Russian Government has addressed another dispatch to the principal Cabinets, urging them to settle the question of the non-employment of explosive missiles in war, by the signature of a protocol on the subject their representatives at St. Petersburg.



## FORT BRIDGER. U. T.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following historical information concerning Fort Bridger, U. T.:

In 1857 the Government of the United States sent an army of several thousand men to Utah, to suppress what was termed the "Mormon Rebellion." An expedition across a thousand miles of wilderness was a matter of importance, and Colonel Sydney Johnston, regarded as one of the most accomplished officers in the army, was assigned to the command. In the early winter the foot-sore and jaded column approached a Mormon fortification, the remains of which still stand facing the western front of the parade at Fort Bridger. The Mormons did not remain to give battle or stand a siege, but acted on the maxim of the doughty Falstaff, which proclaims discretion to be the better part of valor. The invading army encamped near the abandoned fort and finally went into winter quarters at Camp Scott, two miles above. The next summer the army moved toward Salt Lake, but Major, now Brevet Major-Gen. Hoffman, of the Eighth Infantry, was assigned to the duty of building quarters and commanding the new post, which it had been determined to erect and name after the guide of its expedition, Bridger. This was the origin and beginning of the present post. We now append, in chronological order, the names of the officers who have held command here, with some facts connected with their lives. Major William Hoffman, Eighth Infantry, spring of 1858. Brevet Lieutenant-Col. E. R. S. Canby, Tenth Infantry, fall of 1858. Major Gatlin, Seventh Infantry, fall of 1859. Captain Cummings, Tenth Infantry, summer of 1860. Captain Gardner, Tenth Infantry, fall of 1861. Ordnance Sergeant Boger, from summer of 1861 to fall of 1862. Captain Lewis, California Volunteers, fall of 1862. Captain Price, California Volunteers, spring of 1863. Major Gallagher, California Volunteers, fall of 1863. Col. Williams, Nevada Cavalry, summer of 1864. Major O'Neill, California Volunteers, winter of 1864-'65. Captain Brown, California Volunteers, spring of 1865. Major Baldwin, Nevada Cavalry, summer of 1865. Gen. Stagg, Michigan Cavalry, fall of 1865. Colonel Smith, Sixth U. S. Volunteers, winter of 1865-'66. Major Baldwin, Nevada Cavalry, spring of 1866. Brevet Major Burt, Captain Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, July, 1866. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anson Mills, Captain Eighteenth Infantry, December, 1866. Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Mizner, Captain Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, July, 1867. Brevet Col. H. A. Morrow, Lieut.-Col. Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, November, 1867.

Major, now Col. and Brevet-Major Gen. Hoffman, was Commissary General of Prisoners during the war with headquarters at Washington. He is now on the Plains. Col. now Brig. and Brevet Major-Gen. Canby, was in the field and was greatly distinguished for his sagacity and excellent judgment. He is now in command of the Third Military District headquarters, Charleston, S. C.

Major Gatlin left the army before 1861, but it is not known what became of him.

Captain Gardner resigned his commission and entered the service of the South. He was afterward captured at Port Hudson as Gen. Gardner. It is not known what became of him subsequent to this.

Captain Jesse Gove was killed at the battle of Seven Pines, heroically fighting under the National flag.

Captain Clark was severely wounded at Antietam and is now Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at West Point.

Ordnance Sergeant Boger was the only person in the military service of Bridger between the summer of 1861 and the winter of 1862. He had entire charge of the public buildings and of public stores to the amount of thousands of dollars. His conduct was exemplary in every respect. During his time of service here his period of enlistment expired, but true to his trust, he re-enlisted himself and was sworn in by Judge Carter, the post trader. Sergeant Boger is still in the service.

Very little is known of the Volunteer officers who commanded at Fort Bridger. After serving their country faithfully, they returned at the conclusion of the war to civil life.

Major Gallagher has been for some time a respected citizen of Salt Lake City, but has now taken up his residence at Sweetwater. Major Baldwin is at the Sweetwater mines. Gen. Stagg is in Michigan. Major Burt is with his company at Fort C. F. Smith. Colonel Mills is with his command at Fort Reno.

Col. Mizner was Col. of the Fourteenth Michigan Volunteers during the war, and greatly distinguished himself before Atlanta. He was promoted to the rank of Brig. Gen. by Brevet for his conduct during the war.

Col. Morrow is the present Post commander. He entered the service in August 1862, as Col. Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, and retired from the same at the conclusion of the war with the rank of Brevet Major-General. In July, 1866, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry.

## LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

## ARMY.

JULY 23d.

Hannon, Captain T.  
Barne, M. W., Colonel.  
Diggs, W. H., Captain.  
Hart, Geo. A., Colonel.  
Lewis, Chas. H., Colonel.  
Lunt, A. P., Captain.  
McKeogh, Thomas, Captain.  
Rafferty, Thomas, Colonel.  
Van Winkle, S., Captain.

Bunker, Captain.  
Dehan, W., Colonel.  
Gibbs, Geo. C., Captain.  
Hubbard, E. S., Major.  
Love, John, General.  
Mann, W. D., Colonel.  
McQuade, James, Major-General.  
Schaeffer, Frank B., Colonel.

JULY 27th.

Funk, Aug., Colonel.  
Granger, G., Major-General.

Rousseau, L., Major-General.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

JULY 18.—Captain Reed Werden, to duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
Paymaster C. C. Doran, to duty as fleet paymaster North Pacific Squadron.  
Passed Assistant Paymaster R. B. Rodney, to duty on board the *Cyane*.  
JULY 20.—Master De Witt C. Kells, to iron-clad duty at New Orleans, La.  
Paymaster H. L. Wait, to duty at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, August 15th.  
JULY 21.—Assistant Surgeon Samuel W. Latta, to duty on board the receiving ship *Polonac* at Philadelphia.  
Assistant Surgeon Peter A. Callan, to duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.  
Assistant Surgeon John E. Gillespie, to duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
JULY 22.—Captain James C. Williamson, to duty at the Navy-yard, Boston.  
JULY 23.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward D. Payne, to duty on board the *Saracen*.  
JULY 24.—Commander Edward E. Stone, to duty as Light-house Inspector of Sixth Light-house District.  
Commander Lee Lewis, to duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, on September 1st next.

## DETACHED.

JULY 18.—Captain George H. Preble, from duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to duty as fleet captain North Pacific Squadron.  
Captain Edward Middleton, from duty at the Mare Island Navy-yard, and ordered to command the *Pensacola*.  
Commander Paul Shirley, from command of the *Pensacola*, and ordered to return to New York.  
JULY 20.—Paymaster George L. Davis, from duty on board the *Pensacola*, and as fleet paymaster North Pacific Squadron, and ordered to return to New York.  
Paymaster C. H. Eldredge, from duty at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, and ordered to settle accounts, August 15th.  
JULY 21.—Surgeon Newton H. Adams, from duty on board the *Pensacola*, and ordered to the *Mohongo*.  
Surgeon D. Bloodgood, from duty on board the *Jamestown*, and ordered to the *Lackawanna*.  
Surgeon James S. Knight, from duty on board the *Mohongo*, and ordered to return to New York.  
Surgeon S. D. Kennedy, and Assistant Surgeon William M. Reber, from duty on board the *Lackawanna*, and ordered to return to New York.  
Assistant Surgeon Adam Frank, from duty on board the receiving ship at Philadelphia, and ordered to duty on board the *Lackawanna*.  
Assistant Surgeon E. C. Thaler, from duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the *Osage*.  
Assistant Surgeon John McEl Rice, from duty on board the *Osage*, and ordered to return to New York.  
Assistant Surgeon William M. Nickerson, from duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the *Pensacola*.  
JULY 23.—Commander Pierce Crosby, from command of the *Shamokin*, and placed on waiting orders.  
JULY 24.—Commander A. K. Hughes, from duty as Light-house Inspector of the Sixth Light-house District, and granted leave of absence.  
Commander S. Nicholson, from duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, on August 31st, and placed on waiting orders.  
First Assistant Engineer William H. G. West, John D. Van Buren, John T. Hawkins and Thomas M. Dukehart, from duty at the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending July 25, 1868:

Andrew Tunnell, beneficiary, July 12th, Government Hospital for the Insane, near Washington City.  
Guert Gansevoort, commodore, July 15th, Schenectady, N. Y.  
John James, marine, July 13th, Naval Hospital, Washington City.  
Nathaniel Frost, chaplain, July 14th, New York.

## ARMY GAZETTE.

## CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Major Nathan A. M. Dudley, of the 50th Infantry, to be major in 24th Infantry, date from September 13, 1864.  
Major Nelson H. Davis, assistant inspector-general United States Army, to be assistant inspector-general with rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 13, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

## TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Herbert Cushman, of Pennsylvania, to be second lieutenant in the 29th U. S. Infantry, June 23, 1868, vice Morris, promoted.  
Sergeant Gustav Valois, of Company I, 5th U. S. Cavalry, to be second lieutenant in the 9th U. S. Cavalry, July 18, 1868, vice Loud, promoted.  
James W. Sunderland, late captain of the Veteran Reserve Corps, to be second lieutenant in the 24th regiment United States Infantry, to date from October 5, 1867, vice Hynes, promoted.

## FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant John McDonald, to be captain, July 1, 1868, vice Baker, resigned.  
First Lieutenant John Barry, to be captain, July 1, 1868, vice McDonald, retired.  
Second Lieutenant Alexander H. Stanton, to be first lieutenant, July 1, 1868, vice McDonald, promoted.  
Captain John Green, of the 21st Cavalry, to be major, June 9, 1868, vice Brackett, promoted to the 2d Cavalry.  
First Lieutenant John Barry, to be captain, July 1, 1868, vice Baker, resigned.  
Second Lieutenant Alexander H. Stanton, to be first lieutenant, June 8, 1868, vice McDonald, retired.  
Second Lieutenant Alexander Grant, to be first lieutenant, July 1, 1868, vice Barry, promoted.

## SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Innis N. Palmer, to be colonel, June 9, 1868, vice Wood, retired.  
Major Albert G. Brackett, of the 1st Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, June 9, 1868, vice Palmer, promoted colonel.  
First Lieutenant Oliver O. G. Robinson, to be captain June 9, 1868, vice Green, promoted to the 1st Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Zachary Taylor, to be first lieutenant, June 9, 1868, vice Robinson, promoted.  
Second Lieutenant James G. MacAdams, to be first lieutenant June 18, 1868, vice Graham, deceased.

## THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant Henry M. Bragg, to be first lieutenant, June 9, 1868, vice Clifford, cashiered.

## FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Wirt Davis, to be captain, June 19, 1868, vice Fletcher, retired.

## FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant John P. Cummings, to be first lieutenant, June 9, 1868, vice Ruggles, cashiered.

## FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Charles F. Humphrey, to be first lieutenant May 21, 1868, vice Fitzhugh, resigned.  
Second Lieutenant Matthew C. Grier, to be first lieutenant July 1, 1868, vice Canby, resigned.

## SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Martin Norton, to be first lieutenant, May 21, 1868, vice Sommer, resigned.

## EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant James Humbert, to be first lieutenant, June 10, 1868, vice Perkins, retired.

## ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant William V. Richards, to be first lieutenant June 19, 1868, vice Shepherd, resigned.

## TWENTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant John N. Coe, to be captain, June 19, 1868, vice Cutts, resigned.

## TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Barker, to be first lieutenant, May 21, 1868, vice Jack, resigned.

## TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Robert P. Warren, to be first lieutenant, May 23, 1868, vice Nye, resigned.

## TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Satterlee C. Plummer, to be captain, June 10, 1868, vice Montgomery, deceased.

## THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Orson C. Knapp, to be captain, August 24, 1867, vice Ocleston, deceased.  
Second Lieutenant John C. Scantling, to be first lieutenant, July 1, 1868, vice Kendall, resigned.

## THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant James A. Haughey, to be first lieutenant, May 21, 1868, vice Gill, resigned.

## THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Birney B. Keeler, to be captain, June 5, 1868, vice Reeves, retired.  
Second Lieutenant Emmet Crawford, to be first lieutenant, June 5, 1868, vice Keeler, promoted.

## CONFIRMATIONS BY BREVET IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

## TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS BY BREVET.

Second Lieutenant William Russell, Jr., of the 4th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Antietam, Maryland, to date from October 25, 1867.  
Second Lieutenant Martin P. Bufum, of the 15th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault after the explosion of the mine in front of Petersburg, Virginia, to date from March 2, 1867.  
Second Lieutenant Phineas P. Barnard, of the 4th U. S. Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 7, 1867.  
Second Lieutenant Michael L. Courtney, of the 39th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Pulaski, Ga., to date from March 2, 1867.  
Second Lieutenant Ebenezer W. Stone, of the 21st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Williamsburg, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.  
Second Lieutenant Charles W. Hobbs, of the 3d U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., to date from September 21, 1867.  
Second Lieutenant Robert W. Webb, of the 41st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 7, 1867.  
Second Lieutenant James H. Rice, of the 44th U. S. Infantry, for gallantry in action in front of Richmond, Va., June 25, 1862, to date from March 2, 1867.  
Second Lieutenant M. Frank Gallagher, of the 16th U. S. Infantry, for distinguished gallantry and good services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.

## TO BE CAPTAINS BY BREVET.

Brevet First Lieutenant William Russell, Jr., second lieutenant in the 4th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to date from October 25, 1867.  
Brevet First Lieutenant Selden A. Day, second lieutenant in the 5th U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.  
Brevet First Lieutenant Martin P. Bufum, second lieutenant in the 15th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault after the explosion of the mine in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.  
Brevet First Lieutenant Phineas P. Barnard, second lieutenant in the 4th U. S. Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 7, 1867.  
First Lieutenant Tullius C. Tupper, of the 6th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.  
First Lieutenant John L. Viven, of the 12th U. S. Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.  
Brevet First Lieutenant Michael L. Courtney, second lieutenant in the 39th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Pulaski, Georgia, to date from March 2, 1867.  
First Lieutenant Manuel Eyre, Jr., of the 14th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Cool Arbor, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.  
Brevet First Lieutenant Ebenezer W. Stone, second lieutenant in the 21st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Williamsburg, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.  
Brevet First Lieutenant Charles W. Hobbs, second lieutenant in the 3d U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., to date from September 21, 1867.  
First Lieutenant W. Reilly, of the Ordnance Department, for faithful and meritorious services in the campaign of November and December, 1864, including the battles of Franklin and Nashville, to date from March 13, 1865.  
Brevet First Lieutenant E. Van Arsdele Andrus, second lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign ending with the surrender of the rebel army of Northern Virginia, to date from April 9, 1865.  
Brevet First Lieutenant M. Frank Gallagher, second lieutenant in the 16th U. S. Infantry, for distinguished gallantry and good services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.  
First Lieutenant Thomas W. Custer, of the 7th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and distinguished conduct with the enemy at Waynesboro', Va., March 2, 1865, to date from March 2, 1867.

## TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Captain George Q. White, of the 44th United States Infantry, for meritorious services during the rebellion; to date from July 2, 1867.  
Brevet Captain William Russell, Jr., second lieutenant in the 4th United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Petersburg, Virginia; to date from October 25, 1867.  
Brevet Captain Martin P. Bufum, second lieutenant in the 15th United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war; to date from March 2, 1867.  
Captain Christopher H. McNally, United States army, for meritorious services during the war; to date from March 13, 1865.  
Brevet Captain Allan H. Jackson, second lieutenant in the 7th United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chattanooga, Tennessee; to date from March 2, 1867.  
Brevet Captain Tullius C. Tupper, first lieutenant in the 6th United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war; to date from March 13, 1865.  
Brevet Captain Michael L. Courtney, second lieutenant in the 39th United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Nashville, Tennessee; to date from March 2, 1867.  
Brevet Captain Manuel Eyre, Jr., first lieutenant in the 14th United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Virginia, June 18, 1864; to date from March 2, 1867.  
Brevet Captain Ebenezer W. Stone, second lieutenant in the 21st United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia; to date from March 2, 1867.  
Brevet Captain Joseph P. Sanger, first lieutenant in the 1st United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fussell's Mills, Virginia, August 16, 1864; to date from March 13, 1865.  
Brevet Captain Thomas W. Custer, first lieutenant in the 7th United States Cavalry, for distinguished conduct at the engagement with the enemy near Namozine Church, Virginia, April 8, 1865; to date from March 2, 1867.

## TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

Brevet Major Garrick Mallory, captain in the 45d United States



Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Peach Orchard, Virginia; to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Major Manuel Eyre, Jr., first lieutenant in the 14th United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Hatcher's Run, Virginia; to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Major Ebenezer W. Stone, second lieutenant in the 21st United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Major Thomas W. Custer, first lieutenant in the 7th United States Cavalry, for distinguished courage and services at the battle of Salor's Creek, Virginia; to date from March 2, 1867.

#### TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard J. D. Irwin, surgeon United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war; to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Manuel Eyre, Jr., first lieutenant in the 14th United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war; to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Merrell, captain in the 2d United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war; to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jedediah H. Baxter, assistant medical purveyor United States Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war; to date from July 20, 1867.

#### TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brevet Colonel Theophilus T. Rodenbough, major of the 42d United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Cold Harbor, Virginia; to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Joseph B. Kiddo, lieutenant-colonel of the 43d United States Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in action near Fair Oaks, Virginia, October 27, 1864; to date from March 2, 1867.

#### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

##### INFANTRY.

Company E, Fifth Infantry, from Fort Hays, Kas., to Camp on Kato Reservation, near Council Grove, Kas., June 8th.

Company H, Fifth Infantry, from Fort Harker, Kas., to Camp Davison, Kas., May 30th.

Company I, Sixth Infantry, from Wilmington, N. C., to Fort Johnson, N. C., June 21st.

Company E, Fourteenth Infantry, from camp at Willow Grove, A. T., to Camp Mojave, A. T., May 31st.

Company K, Fifteenth Infantry, from Claiborne, Ala., to Mobile, Ala., July 10th.

Company C, Sixteenth Infantry, from Savannah, Ga., to Atlanta, Ga., June 26th.

Company B, Eighteenth Infantry, from Fort D. A. Russell, D. T., to Plum Creek Station, Neb., July 11th.

Company F, Eighteenth Infantry, from Fort D. A. Russell, D. T., to Fort Sedgewick, C. T., July 7th.

Company G, Twenty-eighth Infantry, from Little Rock, Ark., to Camden, Ark., July 12th.

Company I, Twenty-eighth Infantry, from Camden, Ark., to Little Rock, Ark., July 18th.

Company A, Thirty-third Infantry, from Savannah, Ga., to Bainbridge, Ga., May 30th.

Company C, Thirty-third Infantry, from Atlanta, Ga., to Augusta, Ga., June 19th.

Company G, Thirty-third Infantry, from Rome, Ga., to Atlanta, Ga., June 10th.

Company K, Thirty-third Infantry, from Atlanta, Ga., to Rome, Ga., June 19th.

Company C, Thirty-seventh Infantry, from Camp Plummer, N. M., to Fort Lowell, N. M., June 19th. Name of Camp Plummer changed to Fort Lowell.

Company I, Thirty-eighth Infantry, from Monument Station, Kas., to Monument, Kas., June 24th.

Companies D and F, Forty-fourth Infantry, from Reynold's Barracks, D. C., to Lincoln Barracks, D. C., June 2d.

##### CAVALRY.

Company D, Second Cavalry, from Fort P. Kearny, Neb., to Fort Laramie, D. T., July 1st.

Company I, Second Cavalry, from Fort D. A. Russell, D. T., to North Platte Station, Neb., June 14th.

Company I, Seventh Cavalry, arrived at Camp A. Gibbs, Kas., from Fort Wallace, Kas., June 14th.

Companies A, D, E, G and K, Seventh Cavalry, are also at Camp Alfred Gibbs, Kas.

Company K, Eighth Cavalry, from Camp Mojave, A. T., to Camp Willow Grove, A. T., May 12th.

Company L, Fifth Artillery, from Savannah, Ga., to Fort Jefferson, Fla., June 2d.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. C. W.—Your chances of obtaining a cadetship depend chiefly upon your claims. If the only grounds upon which you base your application are that you have served in the war two years and have a good English education, it would not do you much good to apply to the President. There are thousands of other young men in the same condition. Unless you can bring some political influence to bear in favor of your claims, it would be better for you to give over any idea of entering the Military Academy.

C. L. S.—The duties of a captain's clerk in the Navy are briefly to do such writing as the commanding officer of the ship may require. They will therefore differ according as the officer with whom you sail requires much or little writing done.

J. F., U.S.A.—It was undoubtedly irregular for the members of the court to which you allude to sit without having their swords near at hand, but we question whether your protest under the circumstances was of any importance. You undoubtedly called attention to an irregularity, but we do not think it of sufficient magnitude to vitiate the proceedings of the court. It is quite customary for officers on Court-martial duty to have their swords detached from their belts, but then they are usually where they could be readily grasped if required.

DAKOTA.—We don't know the exact distance from New York of the Fort at which you are stationed, and we cannot therefore give you the exact cost of the transportation here. You can obtain this information from your Post Quartermaster.

G. R., PITTSBURG.—According to the last Naval Register, Commander H. C. Blake is on duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

J. A.—Laws providing for the voting of soldiers in the field were passed by several States, but there was no Congressional action taken which included the entire Army. You can vote at the presidential election wherever you are entitled to vote for presidential electors, but this privilege depends upon the laws of the State where you are stationed. We are not familiar with the present law of Alabama on this subject.

THOS. M. W.—You can obtain a circular upon application to the Navy Department, giving full information relative to the enlistment of naval apprentices.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT N. C.—It certainly seems that the marshal has charged too much, and we would advise you to appeal to the president of the court who imposed the fine. It may be, however, that when the marshal comes to state his case, he can prove the validity of his claim.

A. W. H.—If the member of Congress from your district has no appointment to make at the Naval Academy, your only chance is to get an appointment from some other member, or else to get an appointment at large from the President. In either of these cases you will need considerable political influence. Candidates for admission

to the academy are examined in June or September. They are only required to be well versed in the rudiments of an English education; but they must be physically sound. Your ability to draw would be of assistance to you if you entered the academy, but it would hardly help you in passing an examination.

AMELIA S.—Letters for the European Squadron should be directed care of John Miller, 26 Henrietta street, Covent Garden, London.

C. H.—We have not a correct list of the officers of the Water Witten at the time of her capture. You should write to the Navy Department for this information, and you may also be able to find out from the same source something about the fireman to whom you allude.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 27, 1868. }  
The following named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, S. N. Y., during the week ending July 25th:

#### FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Andrew Barstow, aide-de-camp, rank of captain from June 20, 1868, vice Wm. F. Moller, promoted.  
William C. Trull, commissary of subsistence, rank of captain from July 4, 1868, original vacancy.

#### THIRTEENTH BRIGADE.

Seymour Birch, commissary of subsistence, rank of captain from July 14, 1868, original appointment.

#### FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John M. Heim, first lieutenant, rank from June 5, 1868, vice F. W. Weber, resigned.  
Balthasar Euler, second lieutenant, rank from June 5, 1868, vice J. M. Heim, promoted.

#### EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William S. Carr, colonel, rank from June 18, 1868, vice W. S. Carr, resigned.

#### TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Robert D. Nesmith, surgeon, rank from June 4, 1868, vice John W. Robie, resigned.  
Richard A. Riker, commissary of subsistence, rank of first lieutenant from June 20, 1868, original vacancy.

#### NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Samuel McQuade, captain, rank from June 26, 1868, vice James C. Taggart, promoted.  
William C. Carmichael, second lieutenant, rank from June 26, 1868, vice Samuel McQuade, promoted.

#### TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William Gramer, second lieutenant, rank from July 23, 1868, vice Sausbier, dismissed.  
Alexander Endres, first lieutenant, rank from June 23, 1868, vice F. Schumaker, promoted.  
Robert Shaffer, second lieutenant, rank from July 15, 1868, vice Alexander Endres, promoted.

#### THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles H. Patrick, adjutant, rank from June 5, 1868, vice George D. Waring, resigned.

#### SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Thomas W. B. Simmons, first lieutenant, rank from June 30, 1868, vice W. Carpenter, resigned.  
Peter Egan, Jr., second lieutenant, rank from June 30, 1868, vice T. W. B. Simmons, promoted.

#### EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Christopher Pailman, lieutenant-colonel, rank from June 22, 1868, vice Thomas Barclay, resigned.

#### NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William Merton, second lieutenant, rank from June 5, 1868, vice Charles Pfeuffer, promoted.  
Jacob Gruber, first lieutenant, rank from June 5, 1868, vice Frank Rohner, resigned.

Henry Reuling, second lieutenant, rank from June 5, 1868, vice Jacob Gruber, promoted.  
Hermann Geritzen, adjutant, rank from May 23, 1868, vice Otto Meyer, resigned.

#### FIRST ARTILLERY.

John Henry Bauer, first lieutenant, rank from June 15, 1868, vice Jacob Wolf, resigned.  
Henry C. A. Kaeshan, second lieutenant, rank from June 15, 1868, vice J. Henry Bauer, promoted.

#### BATTALION OF WASHINGTON GREYS.

Robert M. Cook, captain, rank from June 24, 1868, vice Conlon, resigned.  
Jacob C. Banta, second lieutenant, rank from June 24, 1868, vice Cook, promoted.

#### HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.

Ira L. Beebe, captain, rank from July 20, 1868, vice J. S. Amore, resigned.  
J. Styles Amore, first lieutenant, rank from July 20, 1868, vice Ira L. Beebe, promoted.

#### RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending July 27th.

#### SIXTH BRIGADE.

D. Halsted Meeks, engineer, July 22, 1868.

#### SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John Hennessy, first lieutenant, July 22, 1868.

#### FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John Soltan, second lieutenant, July 22, 1868.

#### NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Edward Braun, second lieutenant, July 22, 1868.

#### EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

W. L. Scott, adjutant, July 22, 1868.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William N. Johnson, first lieutenant, July 25, 1868.

Sitson E. Hill, first lieutenant, July 25, 1868.

#### HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—

Captain Ira L. Beebe, commanding the battery, has issued the following: The regular monthly meeting will be held at headquarters on Monday, the 3d prox., at 8 o'clock P. M. As there is business of importance to transact, it is expected that every member will be present. Ordnance Sergeant W. A. Stagg is hereby appointed quartermaster sergeant. Lieutenant P. H. Amore will be prepared to hand in at the above named meeting, all books and papers relating to the quartermaster's department for examination, and upon their being turned over to Sergeant Stagg, will resume his position as junior second lieutenant in the battery.

The result of the election of the 20th instant was as follows: Ira L. Beebe, to be captain; J. Styles Amore, to be first lieutenant. In assuming command, the commandant expresses the hope that the members will take such interest in meetings and drills, and in securing recruits, as will keep the battery in its present efficient condition.

The commandant will be pleased to see the members at all times upon business of the battery, at his residence, 516 Pacific street, Brooklyn, or at 25 Beekman street New York.

BATTALION WASHINGTON GREYS.—It is rumored that Major Swift, of this battalion, contemplates tendering his resignation, and that the position of battalion commander will be offered to Major E. V. Kent, of General Postley's staff. We also understand that this battalion propose visiting Boston during the month of August as the guests of the Boston Lancers.

#### VETERAN BADGES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Your editorial remarks upon the wearing of service chevrons and corps badges met with many a hearty "amen" from the "veterans" of the National Guard. Ever since the return of the Volunteers there has been a studied aversion toward them by both officers and enlisted men (who were content to stay at home) of their own militia regiments. I can refer you to many returned militia men who will say I speak truly. There should not be so much petty jealousy (for such it is) shown toward a returned volunteer, merely because he is allowed to wear a mark of distinction, and, in some companies, is deemed *en esprit du corps* for the members to be heard chaffing a returned volunteer because he wears a badge which he won by hard fighting and campaigning. I have heard vulgar remarks made to an old war veteran because he wore a badge. The men who used such language are cowards and dare not put themselves where they would smell powder. Let these gentlemen recollect that the men who went away are to be remembered when they come home. They erect tablets sacred to the memory of those who fell in the war, but because a man chooses to wear a brevet for gallant conduct during such war need they blackguard and defame him through jealousy. Let us have no more of this, but let the home and war brothers shake hands, and if a soldier tries to do his duty speak kindly to him and not drive him from your ranks merely because he wears a brevet.

When a line officer is asked by a veteran, "Captain, do you object to the wearing of corps badges or brevets?" it is exactly the thing to have that officer answer, "Oh no, wear it anywhere you please, only don't let it show, for the boys will be jealous!" And another thing, the recruiting medals, badges of good fellowship, etc., are all generally *fac similes* of the Fifth Corps badge, and this fact, together with the blackguarding from comrades, prevents many veterans from wearing their badge and from doing duty again. What earthly reason can the commandant of a company have for refusing to allow the corps badge to be worn, and who still presents recruit medals, etc., "to be worn on all parades?"

Gentlemen of the New York State Militia, you can fill up your ranks by inviting old soldiers, and prevent many leaving you by keeping your comrades from bandying such terms as "stay-at-home," "you join the Soldier Messenger Corps?" and "Why don't you wear it or 'be tail of your coat'?" and many other unpleasant remarks. You owe a great deal to your fellows who went away, and they show they think a good deal of you by returning to your ranks as privates, after having commanded brigades, regiments and companies. Give them all a hearty welcome, and let them wear whatever they please, providing they adhere to the regimental uniform. A regiment full of members with their corps badge is more respected by the outside public than a whole division of "stay-at-homes." A man who would chaff a war veteran is either a coward or a rebel, and both are vile things, to be handled only with gloves, and then the gloves must be burned afterward. Of course no true gentleman would resent such boys' play, but it is mighty hard to be called a "popinjay" when you are nothing but a war veteran wearing the badge you fought for. I have heard all these remarks passed upon the war men, but, thank goodness, I have not been so insulted since I came home, and should be sorry to hear any comrade of mine speak to me in such a manner. Please accept the thanks of many war veterans for your editorial. Give it a little more ventilation and stop this jealous feeling. There is none on our side; let there be none on the other. A brave man is to be honored and a coward to be shamed.

New York, July 25, 1868.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

ACCOUNTING OFFICERS AND HONORABLE DISCHARGES.—Since the year 1863, it is safe to estimate that over one-half of the commissioned officers in the state who have, by election to commissions, or by resignation of superior officers, become accounting officers, have not received an honorable discharge. An accounting officer is one who is responsible for the arms, equipments, and clothing issued by the State. The commanding officer of a company, for the time being, whether a captain, a first or second lieutenant, is an accounting officer. Should a captain resign, it is the duty of his immediate subaltern officer to demand an invoice of the State property in his care, verify it, and pass receipts for the same. It is also the duty of the resigning captain to furnish such an invoice and ask for such receipts, and then to make up his quarterly return of arms, equipments, and clothing (even though the quarter had not expired), and forward it to the quartermaster-general. The subaltern officer who thus is placed in command of a company, and consequently becomes an accounting officer, should make up the next quarterly return, when due, provided he is then in command. The same rule holds good when the senior lieutenant resigns (provided there is no captain), and the second lieutenant becomes the accounting officer. Should a case occur where there is only one commissioned officer left in a company, such officer would in all probability not be discharged until one or both remaining vacancies were filled, so that the State property could be transferred, or until such company was disbanded.

When a person is elected to a vacant commission which would make him an accounting officer, he should demand of the accounting officer whom he relieves an invoice of the State property in his possession, verify it, and pass receipts. The officer so relieved should at once make up and forward his quarterly return as we have before mentioned. The failure of such officer so to do renders him still accountable for any deficiency that may exist between his last quarterly return and the first quarterly return made by the new accounting officer. Blanks can be obtained from the quartermaster general at any time, by any officer whose duty it is to make up these returns.

There are cases, we may say with truth, many cases, that have occurred, where it has been impossible for new accounting officers to obtain from their predecessors the inventory they require, and consequently no receipts have passed. In such cases, we presume the best way for the new accounting officers to do is to take an account of property known to be on hand, and for any deficiency that may exist between such count and the amount charged to the company by the quartermaster-general, to send with their next rendered quarterly return a proper certificate setting forth the facts in the case, which will be a voucher for the missing property. The manner of doing this is mentioned on the back of the blanks for these returns. This will throw the responsibility on the previous accounting officer, where it belongs.

The question has frequently been asked by officers whose discharge-paper simply reads *discharged*, how it was they were not *honorably discharged*. The reason is, that they were accounting officers and failed to comply with section eighty of the Militia Law. We call the attention of all officers to sections fifty-five, seventy-one to eighty inclusive, eighty-two, eighty-five to eighty-nine inclusive, and ninety-one of the Militia Law, with the hope that they will not only read them but study them.

FIRST BRIGADE.—So much of General Orders No. 3 as relates to the First Infantry Battalion and unattached Company F of Cavalry is countermanded. The First Battalion Infantry is to be ordered into camp by itself, and will select its own camp ground in the western part of the State. Troop F is ordered into camp August 15th and will probably encamp near New Bedford.



## THE MONTGOMERY LIGHT GUARD.

This organization (Company I, Ninth Regiment M. V. M.) Captain B. F. Finnan commanding, the champion infantry company of their State, arrived in New York on Wednesday by the Newport boat. The Guard have for some time contemplated a visit to the Empire City, and on this occasion combine business with pleasure, as Thursday was set as the day for the competitive drill between this body of soldiers and Company E of the Twelfth New York. There was considerable curiosity among military men to see these Massachusetts champions, and as a matter of course, their movements were closely watched whenever they appeared in public. Upon their arrival the Montgomery Guard were received by the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Colonel James Cavanagh commanding, who at half past nine o'clock escorted them to the City Hall, where they were reviewed by Mayor Hoffman. The Boston company paraded in full uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled on them, and were accompanied by Gilmore's brass band. The dress of the company consists of a double-breasted chasseur jacket with yellow shoulder knots, red pants, russet leather leggings, black belts, and shako with green feather plume, making a very showy uniform. The company carry with them two champion flags, one of which they won as being the best drilled company in the regiment, the other being the prize which they gained in their recent contest with Company D, First Massachusetts Infantry, in which they secured their title to the championship of the State.

The review at the City Hall took place at 10 o'clock, and was witnessed by a large number of spectators, a majority of whom were military men. The Sixty-ninth were drawn up on the right, and immediately in front of the stand of the reviewing officer, the Montgomery Guard, being on the left. Although the Sixty-ninth did well enough, the critics were all busy with the Boston boys, having formed a very favorable opinion of them from their first appearance.

In reviewing the troops the mayor was accompanied by Brigadier-General Charles G. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly), who was really the reviewing officer as it turned out; for Colonel Cavanagh turned over the command of the regiment to the major, and escorted the Mayor and General Halpine down the line in such a manner that the general was nearest the line, the colonel in the center, and the Mayor on the right flank. The Boston men stood at a present while the mayor was passing in front of them, which was not correct. The Sixty-ninth passed in review in creditable shape, but did not make a very large turn out. The alignment of the Boston company, which was broken into platoons, was very fine, and they were greeted with continuous applause, which they really deserved, as there was very little to criticize in their movements.

After the review the mayor made a short speech to the Boston company and the honorary members who accompanied them, welcoming them to the city, and alluding to the object of their visit. The Boston company were then escorted to the armory of the Sixty-ninth, which they made their headquarters during their stay in the city. When the Sixty-ninth were marching back to their position in line, after passing in review, the band, instead of wheeling up in line, continued to play, and marched out of the Park in a procession by itself before it could be recalled.

During the day the company attended the picnic of the survivors of the Corcoran Legion, while employing themselves in visiting their friends in the city. In the evening the Guard gave an exhibition drill and concert at the Academy of Music, being assisted by Gilmore's band, under the leadership of P. S. Gilmore.

The following is the programme for the evening:  
Introductory remarks by Honorable Richard O'Gorman. Part I.—1. Overture, "William Tell"—Rossini. 2. Divertimento, "Robert le Diable"—Meyerbeer. 3. Company Drill. (a) Manual of arms and company movements. (b) Street firing. (c) Forming square. (d) Rival drill—Messrs Ferguson and Collins. Part II.—4. Selection from the "Grande Duchesse Gerolstein"—Offenbach. 5. Solo for cornet, "Whirlwind Polka"—Levy; performed by Mr. M. Arbuckle. Part III.—6. Company Drill. (a) Bayonet exercise. (b) Silent manual. (c) Drum drill. (d) Mysterious drill. 7. Overture, "Stradella"—Flotow. 8. Pot Pourri, "Shamrock, Rose and Thistle"—Kühner.

The Academy on this occasion was comfortably well filled by an audience among whom we recognized a large number of the military men of the city, with a sprinkling of the fair sex. The music by Gilmore's band was excellent and elicited frequent applause. Mr. Arbuckle's performance on the cornet being especially fine. Gilmore is a superior leader, and is, moreover, very graceful in his motions, which adds not a little to the effect with which he wields the baton.

The appearance of the company in its full uniform was the signal for prolonged applause, which continued for some little time. The manual of arms was executed with considerable precision, although in quicker time than ninety motions to the minute, so that some of the motions were slurred. For instance, in coming to a carry for an order the motion of the left hand was not distinct, so as to in loading the second, third and fourth motions were not given. The step in marching was not long enough, and the men did not allow their hands to hang freely, on the contrary, holding them as if glued to the seam of their pants. In commencing the march we noticed they made the first step a stamp. We are thus free in criticizing this company because their drill with Company E of the Twelfth will be over before our remarks appear in print. Captain Finnan stated that he would take the liberty of omitting street firing and forming square inasmuch as his men were very tired.

The rival drill between Privates Ferguson and Collins was very good and showed that these gentlemen were adepts in handling their pieces. The drill of the company in the bayonet drill was very good and was quite showy withal. The silent manual and the drill by the taps of the drum were very well done, the captain acting as drummer, which he did in such a vigorous manner as to break one of the drum sticks. In the mysterious drill Captain Finnan took his station in front of his company with his back toward them, and gave orders for the execution of certain movements in the manual by means of signs with his hand which he held behind him. Notwithstanding the errors to which we have alluded, the drill was throughout very good and reflected the greatest credit upon Captain Finnan and his men, who were rewarded by rounds of applause. Throughout the evening the captain evinced the utmost coolness and composure, and is on this account as well as many others, eminently suited for a company commander.

Before the company left Boston Captain Finnan was presented with an elegant gold watch and chain by Mr. Donahoe, on behalf of the active and honorary members of the company which he commands.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—The veteran association of this regiment went on an excursion to Myer's grove, Staten Island, on Thursday of last week. They had a good dinner, plenty of dancing, and a good time generally.

## THE CHAMPION DRILL.

On Thursday, July 30, the much-talked of competitive drill between Companies I of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and Company E, Twelfth New York National Guard, took place at Tompkins Square. The time originally set for the drill was three o'clock, but it was fully an hour later than this before the crowd which assembled to witness the drill was immense, numbering several thousands of people, and although there were one hundred and fifty policemen detailed to keep the ground clear, and the Twelfth Regiment also did guard duty, it was with difficulty that a sufficient space was kept clear for the companies to drill in.

The contesting companies were escorted to the Square by nine companies of the Twelfth regiment, Colonel Ward commanding, and were heartily greeted by their friends on the ground. Some time was consumed in the necessary preliminaries, and it was finally agreed that Captain Moore, of Boston act as judge for Captain Finnan, that Lieutenant-Colonel Knox McAfee should act as judge for the New York company, and that the referee should be Major Egan, assistant instructor of infantry tactics at West Point. The terms of the drill were published in our last issue, and were briefly that each company should drill alternately in the school of the soldier, according to Upton's Tactics, each captain having an opportunity to call upon his opponent to execute any movement in the first ninety-six pages of the Tactics.

After considerable delay Company E commenced the drill by executing all the movements prescribed in the first, second and third lessons of the school of the company. We witnessed the drill of this company on Thursday evening of last week, and were surprised at the marked improvement which was observable in them since that time. The manual was executed in proper time, but was not without blemishes, but the company movements were excellent, the cadence being correct and the step of the prescribed length. The movements in double line were excellent as were also the wheelings, although all these movements were executed at a disadvantage, as it was necessary to clear a space before the company as it moved about.

At the conclusion of the drill of Company E, considerable difficulty was experienced in clearing a proper space for Company I, but it was finally done, and the Boston company commenced to execute the lessons just finished by the company of the Twelfth. Captain Finnan's men did remarkably well; but their manual was quicker than ninety to a minute, as is laid down in the tactics, and the same errors were observable as in the drill at the Academy on the previous evening. In the double time, also, the step was not long enough, and the men did not move with that freedom which is desirable. In the loadings and firings especially, the Boston boys fell behind their New York competitors. At the close of the drill of Company I, of Boston, Company E, of New York, was drilled in the fourth, fifth, and sixth lessons of the school of the company. In this part of the drill, Company E outdid the warmest expectations of their friends, and made a splendid exhibition of company drilling. Their wheelings and marching, in both quick and double time, were unrivalled. It now became evident that the Montgomery Guard would have to make a determined effort, or leave the flag behind.

After the drill of the company of the Twelfth, the Boston men went through the same lessons in the school of the company, but, although they made an admirable appearance, and were greeted with plaudits from all sides, they were not quite up to the Webster Guards, the New York company. After both companies had drilled twice, it was agreed to close the drill, and each judge voting in favor of his company, the decision was left to the referee.

Both companies were drawn up in line before Major Egan, who informed the captains of the contending companies that although in many points they were equally matched, on account of the time in the manual and of the cadence and steadiness in marching, he was compelled to decide that Company E, Twelfth New York (Webster Guard) had won the drill, and consequently the champion flag, its prize.

The late hour at which the drill was concluded prevents us from going into all the particulars of it as we would like to do, but it is sufficient to say that drill between the Montgomery Light Guard and the Webster Guard is the finest display of company drilling New York has seen since the days of the Ellsworth Zouaves.

We are under obligations to Captain Byrnes and Lieutenant Victor Herb and privates Horsefall and Rice, all of the Twelfth, and old soldiers, for courtesies received.

SECOND REGIMENT.—The annual picnic of this regiment took place at Jones's Wood on Thursday, the 22d ult. The day was a pleasant one, and nearly two thousand people visited the woods during the afternoon and evening and participated in the festivities, everything passing off in a satisfactory manner. The dancing commenced at 2 o'clock P. M., and was continued until midnight. Adjutant Rich was floor manager, assisted by Lieutenants McCabe, Mulligan, Smith, Carter, Ball, Deegan, and others, and left nothing to be desired as far as they were concerned. Among the officers of the regiment present were Colonel Reid, Lieutenant-Colonel De Courcy, Major O'Shaughnessy, Surgeon Starr, and our friend Drum-Major Cregan, looking as large as life. Among the other officers of the National Guard we noticed Colonel Carr and Captains Gilroy and Kennedy, of the Eighth regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Beattie, of the Third; and Lieutenant-Colonel Hillstrand, of the Fifth. The entire affair was eminently enjoyable and sociable. We are under obligations to Captain Ray, who was in charge of the gate, for his polite attention. The proceeds of the picnic are to be applied to the fund for equipping and uniforming the regiment.

COMPANY F, ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—The ninth annual target excursion of this company, Captain C. Berth commanding, took place at Sultz's East River park, Eighty-fourth street and East River, on Monday, July 27th. The company on this occasion turned out thirty-five muskets, and the men were dressed in the new uniform of the regiment, blue frock coat, gray pants, and black shako and feather. The appearance of the company as it marched up Broadway on its way to the cars was very fine, and elicited much favorable comment, the new uniform meeting with general approbation. There is already considerable curiosity to see the entire regiment on the 31st inst., when it will appear in its new dress.

Immediately after arriving at the park the target shooting commenced—the prizes consisting of silver watches, pitches, castors and spoons, a very handsome photographic album, and several amounts of money. Colonel Lux and other officers of the regiment visited the park during the day which was pleasantly spent. The Eleventh regiment band was in attendance and furnished the music for the dancing, which was the principle amusement of the afternoon an evening. Everything passed off successfully and satisfactorily.

Company C, of the Eleventh, will parade in the new uniform on the 14th inst.

TROOP K, THIRD CAVALRY.—Last Tuesday was a fine day for picnics and excursions, and no less than three of the companies of the First division were fortunate enough to have selected it for this purpose. Company K of the Third regiment of Cavalry held a picnic at Landmann's, Hamilton Park, on Third avenue, near Sixty-ninth street, on this day, and a very fine time they had of it, with dancing, shooting at target, etc. Captain Schach was courteous and obliging, and spared no effort to make everything pass off successfully, in which he was eminently successful. Among the guests present we noticed Colonel Budke, Major Schmale, Surgeon Heufner, Captain Meislohm, and ex-Adjutant Devos of the Third cavalry, Captain Fischer of the First cavalry and ex-Captain Holsworth, formerly of the Fifth infantry.

BATTERY B, FIRST ARTILLERY.—This organization, Captain John Kelm commanding, held a picnic and summer-night's festival at Jones's Wood, on Tuesday, the 28th instant, and a very pleasant one it was, as, in fact, were all the entertainments of the day. There was a softness and pleasantness about the air which made every body feel in the best humor. The music was furnished by Kesselbach's band. Guns were fired in honor of different invited guests, the Press, etc., etc. Major C. Grady was among those present, and also Adjutant Wright and Lieutenant Cohen of the Staff; Captains Benson and Ennis, and Lieutenants Meyer, Henry, Hoelce and Ficks, all of the First artillery.

COMPANY I, FIFTH REGIMENT.—This company, Captain Adam Kelm commanding, held their annual picnic at Sultz's East River Park on the 28th instant, and had a very good time. The music was by the regimental band, and the attendance was good, many of the officers of the regiment visiting the park in the course of the day.

RUMORS.—We understand that Major-General Shaler is to be one of the judges of the shooting at the encampment of the Twenty-second Regiment, and that the prizes are to be distributed by Lieutenant-Governor Woodford. It is reported that Company B, of the Twenty-second Regiment, has challenged Company E, of the Twelfth.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—At a meeting of the companies of this regiment, held at the armory on Tuesday evening, July 28th, it was determined that the regiment should go to Albany on the 26th of August for the purpose of receiving a stand of colors which is to be given them by the State. It is proposed that the regiment shall leave New York on Wednesday evening by a special boat, arriving in Albany on Thursday morning. The day will be spent in the above city, and the regiment will leave for New York in the evening. The arrangements for this trip are not yet completed, but will be duly announced when they are determined upon.

COMPANY K, EIGHTH REGIMENT.—The summer's night festival of this company, which was announced for July 21st, has been postponed until Thursday evening, August 13th. Company K is commanded by Captain William Green, and Corporal Jacob Trisdorfer is its secretary.

## SCULLS VERSUS OARS.

DURING a late discussion on the slip of screw propellers, at the Institution of Naval Architects, London, the chairman, Vice-Admiral Belcher, incidentally said he wanted to know how it was that a Japanese vessel of 65 or 70 tons pulling against his 30 ton gig, with 18-foot oars, beat them out-and-out with two sculls? There were four men at each scull, the sculls being in the direction of the axis of the vessel. The two sculls drove the Japanese vessel ahead faster than his gig could follow. The distance the sculls passed through the water could not have been above six or eight inches, and it was only the bend of the oar which gave a diagonal jerk to the vessel.

The question was not there answered, but it is evident the Japanese scullers had an advantage in an almost continuous application of their power. In Venice, the gondola is often driven by a single scull, held, not behind, but on the side of the vessel, and worked to the right and left, without being raised from the water. Thus, the expert gondolier propels and steers his craft with the same paddle.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Brownsville, Tex., on Monday, the third day of August, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Captain E. J. Conway, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieutenant H. C. Peterson, Twenty-sixth Infantry; First Lieutenant E. K. Russell, First Artillery; Second Lieutenant John Gotshall, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Alured Larke, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Second Lieutenant G. P. Cotton, First Artillery. First Lieutenant J. T. Kirkman, Twenty-sixth Infantry, judge-advocate.

FIRST Lieutenant Emilias De Meulen, Second U. S. Artillery, has been tried before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, for absenting himself from dress parade and battalion drill without permission; for absenting himself from the regular sitting of the Garrison Court-martial, of which he was a member; and of becoming disgracefully drunk in the City of Vancouver, W. T. The Court found the accused guilty of the above offences, and sentenced him to be dismissed the service of the United States. The President has mitigated this sentence to suspension from rank and pay proper for six months.

ONE of Prang's finest chromos is that of the "Barefooted Boy." It is after Eastman Johnson's picture, which is reproduced with all the skill which the modern art of chromo-lithography has acquired. The subject of the picture is taken from Whittier's poem:

Blessings on thee, little man,  
Barefoot boy, with cheeks of tan;  
With thy turned-up pantaloons,  
And thy merry whistled tunes.

It is published by L. Prang & Co., of Boston.



## ASSIGNMENT OF CADETS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington, July 21, 1868.

General Orders No. 49.

The following named cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, have been appointed in the Army of the United States by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with the rank indicated below, to date from June 15, 1868:

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1. Cadet Albert H. Payson, to be second lieutenant, vice Mallory, promoted.
2. Cadet John G. D. Knight, to be second lieutenant, vice Sears, promoted.
3. Cadet Richard L. Hoxie, to be second lieutenant, vice Turtle, promoted.
4. Cadet Edgar W. Bass, to be brevet second lieutenant.
5. Cadet James B. Mackall, to be brevet second lieutenant.
6. Richard H. Savage, to be brevet second lieutenant.
7. Cadet William L. Marshall, to be brevet second lieutenant.
8. Cadet Joseph H. Willard, to be brevet second lieutenant.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

9. Cadet Henry Metcalfe, to be second lieutenant, vice Poland, promoted.

## FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

41. Cadet William T. Ditch, to be second lieutenant, vice Rousseau, resigned.
50. Cadet Charles F. Roe, to be second lieutenant, vice Stanton, promoted. Company F.
51. Cadet Delancy A. Kane, to be second lieutenant, vice Grant, promoted. Company E.

## SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

25. Cadet Christopher T. Hall, to be second lieutenant, vice Neff, promoted. Company D.
26. Cadet William P. Clark, to be second lieutenant, vice Steele, resigned. Company A.
27. Cadet Samuel M. Swigert, to be second lieutenant, vice Arthur, resigned. Company L.
29. Cadet Joshua L. Fowler, to be second lieutenant, vice Taylor, promoted. Company E.
43. Cadet James E. Batchelder, to be second lieutenant, vice MacAdams, promoted. Company F.

## THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

42. Cadet George W. Pyle, to be second lieutenant, vice Bragg, promoted. Company I.

## FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

32. Cadet James H. Jones, to be second lieutenant, vice Baylis, promoted. Company A.
38. Cadet Frank L. Shoemaker, to be second lieutenant, vice ———, the adjutant.

## FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

31. Cadet William J. Volkmar, to be second lieutenant, vice Porter, deceased. Company M.
36. Cadet William C. Forbush, to be second lieutenant, vice Cummings, promoted. Company F.

## SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

44. Cadet Frank W. Russell, to be second lieutenant, vice Walter, promoted. Company G.
52. Cadet Summer H. Bodfish, to be second lieutenant, vice ———, the Adjutant.

## SEVENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

46. Cadet Thomas J. Marsh, to be second lieutenant, vice Godfrey, promoted. Company G.

## EIGHTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

47. Cadet Harrison S. Weeks, to be second lieutenant, vice Rothermel, deceased. Company D.
54. Cadet William H. Coombs, to be second lieutenant, vice Haden, resigned. Company F.

## FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

12. Cadet Robert Fletcher, to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.
16. Cadet James C. Morrison, Jr., to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.

22. Cadet George W. Desbler, to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.

## SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

14. Cadet Clarence O. Howard, to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.
18. Cadet Eugene O. Fechet, to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.

## THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

10. Cadet Frank Heath, to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.
20. Cadet Paul Dahlgren, to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.

21. Cadet Charles W. Whipple, to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.

## FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

11. Cadet William J. Hamilton, to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.
13. Cadet John J. Casey, to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.

19. Cadet William Everett, to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.

## FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

15. Cadet David D. Johnson, to be second lieutenant, vice Grier, transferred to the Fourth Artillery.

17. Cadet Charles R. Barnett, to be second lieutenant, vice Upham, transferred to the Fourth Artillery.

23. Cadet David S. Denison, to be second lieutenant, vice Hills, transferred to the Third Artillery.

24. Cadet Alexander L. Morton, to be second lieutenant, vice Pike, transferred to the Third Artillery.

## FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

37. Cadet John D. C. Haskins, to be second lieutenant, vice Smith, promoted. Company A.

## THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

40. Cadet Chancellor Martin, to be second lieutenant, vice Wallace, promoted. Company F.

## FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

39. Cadet James W. Pope, to be second lieutenant, vice Bierce, declined.

## SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

33. Cadet Richard E. Thompson, to be second lieutenant, vice Thibaut, promoted. Company K.

49. Cadet Thomas M. Willey, to be second lieutenant, vice Walbridge, resigned. Company B.

## TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

45. Cadet George M. Harris, to be second lieutenant, vice Hopwood, wholly retired. Company G.

## NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

28. Cadet William P. Hall, to be second lieutenant, vice Thompson, resigned. Company B.

## TWENTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

34. Cadet John B. Rodman, to be second lieutenant, vice Robinett, promoted. Company F.

## TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

48. Cadet Loyal Farragut, to be second lieutenant, vice Riley, promoted. Company B.

## TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

35. Cadet Patrick T. Brodrick, to be second lieutenant, vice O'Brien, promoted. Company B.

## TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

30. Cadet John Pope, Jr., to be second lieutenant, vice Dickinson, appointed first lieutenant. Company E.

## FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

53. Cadet Patrick Fitzpatrick, to be second lieutenant, vice Garretty, promoted. Company I.

2. The General Regulations (paragraph 181) allow three months' leave of absence to the graduates of the Military Academy on entering service.

In accordance with this regulation all the graduates above-named will report in person, at their proper stations, on the 30th of September next.

3. The graduates assigned to the Corps of Engineers and to the ordnance will, on the receipt of this order, immediately report by letter to the chiefs of their respective corps in this city.

Those assigned to regiments will, in like manner, report by letter to the commanding officer of their respective regiments, who will assign to companies those who have not been so assigned by this order. If the station of the regimental commanders be not known, their reports will be forwarded, under cover, to the adjutant-general for transmittal.

4. The transportation allowances (mileage) to which the graduates will be entitled in traveling from West Point to their posts, under the foregoing orders, will be paid in advance of the performance of the journeys.

By command of General Grant:  
E. D. TOWNSEND, Ast. Adj.-Gen.

## HORSES IN BATTLE.

THE extent to which a charger can apprehend the perils of a battle-field may be easily underrated by one who confines his observation to horses still carrying their riders; for as long as a troop-horse in action feels the weight and hand of a master, his deep trust in man keeps him seemingly free from great terror, and he goes through the fight, unless wounded, as though it were a field-day at home; but the moment that death or a disabling wound deprives him of his rider, he seems all at once to learn what a battle is—to perceive its real dangers with the clearness of a human being, and to be agonized with horror of the fate he may incur for want of a hand to guide him.

Careless of the mere thunder of guns, he shows plainly enough that he more or less knows the dread accent that is used by missiles of war while cutting their way through the air, for as often as these sounds disclose to him the near sound of bullet or round shot he shrinks and cringes. His eyeballs protrude. Wild with fright, he still does not most commonly gallop home into camp.

## TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

## LORILLARD'S YACHT CLUB SMOKING TOBACCO. A FIVE POUND SACK FOR \$7.50.

SENT BY EXPRESS TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES.

In order to place this Tobacco within the reach of everybody, in every locality, we offer it in this shape as being the most desirable for Army and Navy officers.  
This Tobacco is manufactured from the best bright Virginia and Turkish Leaf, and is free from Nicotine. It possesses none of the bad taste or bitterness so prejudicial to the majority of Smoking Tobacco and is pronounced by good judges as being

*Unsurpassed in Quality and Flavor.*

WE WILL PACK DAILY,

In a certain number of these sacks, orders, each of which will entitle the finder to

**A Genuine Meerschaum Pipe,  
CARVED AFTER AN ORIGINAL AND APPROPRIATE DESIGN**

by Kaldenberg & Son, the successful competitors for the prize medal at the Paris Exposition

**Parties Finding Orders,**

by enclosing same to us, endorsed with their full address, will receive the Pipe by express, securely packed

**P. LORILLARD,**

Nos. 16, 18, and 20 CHAMBERS STREET.

## KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO.

*Of the City of New York.*

HOME OFFICE, No. 161 BROADWAY.

ASSETS, nearly	\$4,000,000
New Members Insured in 1867	10,284
Amount Insured in 1867	\$32,000,000
Total Income for 1867	2,050,000
Amount paid to widows and orphans of deceased members in 1867	250,000

**Army and Navy Officers Insured by this Company without Extra Charge of Premium.**

The inducements offered by this Company to this class of insurers are the most liberal. Many of the principal officers have policies in the KNICKERBOCKER.  
For information, apply at the Home Office, or to the Branch Offices in Chicago, Baltimore, Savannah, New Orleans, Memphis, and San Francisco. General Agencies in every State.

GEORGE F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.

His instinct seems rather to tell him that what safety, if any, there is for him must be found in the ranks; and he rushes at the first squadron he finds, urging piteously, yet with violence, that he too by right is a troop horse, that he too is willing to charge, but not to be left behind, that he must and he will "fall in." Sometimes a riderless charger thus bent on aligning with his fellows will not be content to range himself on the flank of the line, but darts at some point in the squadron which he seemingly judges to be his own rightful place, and strives to force himself in.

Riding, as is usual for the commander of a regiment to do, some way in advance of his regiment, Lord George Paget was especially tormented and pressed by the riderless horses which choose to turn round and align with him. At one time there were three or four of these horses advancing close abreast of him on one side, and as many as five on the other. Impelled by terror, by gregarious instinct, and by their habit of ranging in line, they "closed" in upon Lord George so as to besmear his overalls with blood from the gory flanks of the nearest intruders, and oblige him to use his sword. *Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea, Volume IV.*

### THE REMINGTON BREECH-LOADING PISTOL.

ENDORSEMENT OF ARMY OFFICERS.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KS.,  
December 18, 1867.

WE, the undersigned officers of the U. S. Army serving in the Department of the Missouri, having seen and tested the new Remington breech-loading pistol, hereby express our great admiration of this arm on account of its simplicity, durability and effectiveness, as being superior to all other pistols now in use, and as best adapted to the service of the Army.

A. J. SMITH,  
Colonel Seventh Cavalry, Brevet Major-General U. S. A., commanding Department of Missouri.

ALBERT BARNETZ,  
Captain Seventh U. S. Cavalry, commanding Company G.

EDWARD MYERS,  
Captain U. S. Cavalry, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. A.

JAMES T. LEATY,  
First Lieutenant Ninth Cavalry, brevet captain U. S. A.

"The action is beautiful; the efficiency of the arm should be tested."

J. G. BUTLER,  
Lieutenant of Cavalry.

JOHN HALE,  
First Lieutenant Third Infantry.

HENRY J. NOWLAN,  
First Lieutenant Seventh U. S. Cavalry.

"I would be extremely well pleased to try this weapon. I believe it worthy of attention from the Government."

JOEL H. ELLIOTT,  
Major Seventh U. S. Cavalry, commanding detachment Seventh U. S. Cavalry.

EDWARD L. GODFREY,  
Lieutenant Seventh U. S. Cavalry.

CHARLES BREWSTER,  
First Lieutenant Seventh Cavalry, brevet captain U. S. A., commanding Troop I, Seventh U. S. Cavalry.

A. E. SMITH,  
Brevet Captain Seventh U. S. Cavalry, acting adjutant.

WE invite attention to the advertisement of Oreide watches manufactured by C. E. Collins & Co., Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau street, N. Y. They are very handsomely finished in hunting cases, of two different sizes, adapted to ladies' and gentlemen's wear; and each one is warranted, by special certificate, to keep accurate time.

AFTER a military funeral of a soldier in New South Wales, the band returned and serenaded his widow.



**WOOD & WARING,**  
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,  
No. 98 BOWERY,  
NEW YORK.

FINE CLOTHING,  
READY MADE AND MADE TO ORDER.

**ARMY AND NAVY  
UNIFORMS**

MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.  
**I. C. F. DEECKEN**  
Manufacturer of and Dealer in  
**MILITARY GOODS,**  
NO. 160 CANAL STREET,  
NEAR BOWERY, NEW YORK.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID  
TO THE MANUFACTURE OF FULL  
DRESS AND FATIGUE CAPS, ETC., FOR  
THE TRADE.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.**  
**BANKERS,**  
NEW YORK.

Interest allowed on Deposits.  
TRAVELLING CREDITS ISSUED,  
Available in all parts of the world.  
Transfers of Money by Telegraph to Europe and the  
Pacific Coast.

**AMERICAN HOUSE,**  
BOSTON, MASS.

The very important and extensive improvements  
which have recently been made in this popular  
Hotel, the largest in New England, enable the  
proprietors to offer to Tourists, Families, and the  
travelling public, accommodations and conveniences  
superior to any other Hotel in the city. During the  
past Summer additions have been made of numerous  
suites of apartments, with bathing rooms, water closets,  
etc., attached; one of Tuft's magnificent passenger  
elevators, the best ever constructed, conveys  
guests to the upper story of the house in one minute;  
the entries have been newly and richly carpeted, and  
the entire house thoroughly replenished and refur-  
nished, making it, in all its appointments, equal to  
any hotel in the country.  
Telephone Office, Billiard Halls and Café on the  
first floor. **LEWIS RICE & SON,**  
Feb. 1, 1868. Proprietors.

**VERMILYE & CO.,**  
**BANKERS,**

No. 44 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF  
**United States Funds.**

All the various issues of **Government Securities**  
Bought, Sold, and Exchanged at market rates.  
Orders for **Railway Stocks and Bonds** executed  
on Commission at regular Stock Exchange.

**SPENCER REPEATING RIFLES.**  
"SEVEN SHOOTERS."

The Spencer Repeating Rifle Company, of Boston,  
are now prepared to fill orders for

**Army and Navy Rifle, Barrel 30 in.**  
Calibre, 50-100, with or without Bay-  
onet.  
**Cavalry Carbine, Barrel 20 in. Calibre,**  
50-100.  
**Sporting Rifle, Barrel 26, 28 or 30 in.**  
Calibre, 44-100, very superior finish.

The Spencer Arms have been adopted by the United  
States Government for the Army, Navy and Treasury  
Marine; by the State of Massachusetts, and by various  
Foreign Governments; and have received the  
highest commendations from officers and men of all  
grades, and in every service. The United States  
Army alone have received over 110,000 of them.  
The Sporting Rifle stands equally well with Sports-  
men.

These Rifles can be obtained of most of the principal  
dealers.  
Pamphlets giving further information will be sent  
by mail on application.  
Armory, Tremont, corner Camden street, Boston.

**THE GALAXY  
FOR AUGUST,**

NOW READY.  
IT IS THE MOST  
Elegantly Illustrated, Brilliant, Entertaining,  
and Attractive Magazine  
PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY.

Linton, the Greatest Living Engraver, has charge of  
the Illustrations.

**CONTENTS OF THE AUGUST NUMBER:**  
I. KIT GRALE. A STORY OF TRUE LOVE.  
(With an illustration by Roi Kyttinge.)  
II. A JOURNEY THROUGH MONGOLIA.  
By Thomas W. Knox.  
III. A GHOST IN A STATE-ROOM. By Samuel  
Blotter.  
IV. FEAST. By H. H.  
V. A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE NERVES.  
By W. A. Hammond, M. D.  
VI. A TROPICAL MORNING AT SEA. By  
E. R. Sill.  
VII. SAVED BY A BULLET. By James Frank-  
lin Fitts.  
VIII. ADAM AND EVE. By Sophie May. (With  
an illustration.)  
IX. LITERARY TRANSFER WORK. By  
George Wakeman.  
X. BEECHDALE. BY MARIAN HALLAND. (With  
an illustration by Winslow Homer.)  
XI. WORDS AND THEIR USES. By Richard  
Grant-White.  
XII. TWO ARTISTS OF COMEDY. MAGGIE  
MITCHELL AND MARY GANON. By L.  
Clarke Davis.  
XIII. THE GALAXY MISCELLANY:  
OUR AFRICAN PARROT. By N. S. Dodge.  
THREE WEEKS AT KISSINGEN. By Abner  
W. Colgate.  
A ROMANTIC PASSAGE IN A NOTABLE LIFE.  
By R. H. Howard.  
XIV. DRIFT-WOOD. By Philip Quillbet.  
XV. LITERATURE AND ART.  
XVI. NEBULÆ. By the Editor.  
Price 35 cents; \$4 per year.  
Very liberal terms made with those who will get  
up clubs for THE GALAXY. Address  
**SHELDON & COMPANY,**  
Nos. 498 & 500 Broadway, New York

**NOW ON EXHIBITION,**  
Day and Evening, at  
**MINER & BARKER'S FINE ART GALLERY,**  
No. 845 Broadway,  
THE GREAT ALLEGORICAL, NATIONAL  
PAINTING, entitled  
**THE NEW REPUBLIC, or**  
**EMANCIPATION IN THE UNITED STATES.**  
Painted by FERDINAND PAUWELS, of Ant-  
werp, with Portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Henry  
Ward Beecher, Galusha A. Grow, and about 80 other  
life-size figures. This Painting is the finest and  
largest ever exhibited in this country. It covers  
nearly 300 square feet of canvas.  
Also, a collection of very fine modern Oil Paintings  
by Robie, Verboeckhoven, H. Schaeffels, D. Col, L.  
Van Kuyck, De Noter, Chas. M. Webb, A. Dillens,  
Moeselagen, Alex. Wust, and others.  
A. D'HUYVETTER, Proprietor.



**KAVANAGH & DECKER'S**  
(BILLIARD TABLES)  
WITH THE CAT-GUT CUSHION.  
(Patented December 13, 1866.)  
And acknowledged by eminent players to be the  
best in use. Send for descriptive circular.  
**KAVANAGH & DECKER,**  
Corner Canal and Centre Streets, N. Y.

**WEBSTER'S**  
**UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY**  
3000 ENGRAVINGS.  
1840 pp. QUANTO TRADE-PRICE \$12.  
**WEBSTER'S**  
**NATIONAL PICTORIAL**  
**DICTIONARY**  
1040 pp. OCTAVO. 600 ENGRAVINGS.  
TRADE-PRICE \$6.50  
**GET THE BEST.**

10,000 Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.  
A necessity to every intelligent family, student, teach-  
er and professional man. What Library is complete  
without the best English Dictionary?  
"Superior, in most respects, to any other English  
Dictionary known to me."—Hon. Geo. P. Marsh.  
"The NEW WEBSTER is glorious—it is perfect—it  
distances and defies competition—it leaves nothing to  
be desired."—J. H. Raymond, LL.D., President Vas-  
sar College.  
"All young persons should have a standard Dic-  
tionary at their elbows. And while you are about it  
GET THE BEST; that Dictionary is NOAH WEBSTER'S—  
the great work Unabridged. If you are too poor, save  
the amount from off your back to put it into your  
head."—Phrenological Journal.  
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.  
Sold by all Booksellers.  
Also just published, Webster's National Pictorial  
Dictionary.

**NOTICE.**  
**M. W. GALT & BROTHER,**  
**JEWELLERS,**  
WILL REMOVE TO THEIR NEW STORE,  
No. 280 Pennsylvania avenue, between Eleventh and  
Twelfth streets,  
On MONDAY, JUNE 15.

**NOW READY.  
REPORT**

OF THE  
**Government of the United States**

ON THE  
**MUNITIONS OF WAR**

EXHIBITED AT THE  
**Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867.**

With Eighty Illustrations.

BY  
**CHAS. B. NORTON, LATE LIEUT.-COL., U. S. V.**  
AND  
**W. J. VALENTINE, ESQ., PRES. OF U. S. COM., 1855,**

United States Commissioners.

PRINTED BY AUTHORITY.

NEW YORK:  
OFFICE OF ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 59 PARK ROW.

LONDON:  
E. & F. N. SPON, 48 CHANCERY CROSS.

Price, \$3 50.

NOTE.—The importance of the subjects discussed  
in this Report, and the urgent request of many who  
are professionally, and otherwise, interested in such  
matters, have induced the compilers to print a limited  
number of copies on their own responsibility, author-  
ity for this purpose having been received from the  
Secretary of State.

**KALDENBERG & SON**  
Manufacture to order the finest of  
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, HOLDERS and  
AMBER MOUTHPIECES of every and  
any description, and warranted  
the PUREST of Meerschaum, and to  
order. Repairing done in the best style.  
N.B.—We received the Prize at the Paris Ex-  
position, 1867, and the highest Premium over all other  
manufactures at the late  
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 1867.  
Address for circulars, No. 23 Wall street,  
cor. Broad street; No. 75 Nassau street,  
cor. John street. Old Store and Factory,  
Nos. 4 and 6 John street, up-stairs.

**J. W. SCOTT & CO.,**

**MAKERS OF  
FINE DRESS SHIRTS.**

No. 814 Chestnut Street,  
**PHILADELPHIA.**

Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

**ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS.**

**JOSEPH THOMSON,**  
Merchant and Military Tailor,  
No. 470 Broadway, N. Y.

Late Spence & Thompson, and Rich-  
ardson, Spence and Thompson.

Makes to order FASHIONABLE GARMENTS  
for GENTLEMEN'S CITIZEN'S DRESS, AND  
UNIFORMS FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY  
AND NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.  
DIRECTIONS FOR MEASURING SENT BY  
MAIL, when required.



It is the very best Trunk for Army and Navy Offi-  
cers, as it is much stronger, and the only convenient  
Trunk made. It does not have to be removed from  
the wall to open it. Instead of trays to lift out, it is  
arranged with drawers, made very light and strong.  
The same room in the bottom of the Trunk for  
dresses and heavy clothing as in the old style. THE  
UPRIGHT PATENT TRUNK COMPANY, No.  
BARCLAY STREET, next door to the Astor House.

**NOTICE.**

Any of the following named late officers in the U.  
S. Army will hear of something to their advantage by  
addressing

**HENRY L. TAYLOR,**  
Box 6,155, New York City.

Any one knowing the address of any of them will  
confer a favor by sending it as above.

Lieutenant B. Williams, late of General Schofield's  
staff.

Lieutenant Ferguson, Twelfth N. Y. Cavalry.

Lieutenant G. R. Turnbull, late of General Hay-  
ley's staff.

Captain J. Homer Edgerly, late of General Hay-  
ley's staff.

Captain W. S. Marble, Sixth Connecticut.

Captain A. Van Klaiser, Thirtieth N. Y. Battery.

Captain J. W. Vanderhoef, Forty-fifth N. Y. Inf.

Lieutenant A. B. Bradley, Eighty-fifth N. Y. Inf.

Adjutant J. O. Goodrich, Eighty-fifth N. Y. Inf.

Captain Ed. Hayes, Ninety-fifth N. Y. Inf.

Lieutenant Seely, Eighty-sixth N. Y. Inf.

Lieutenant L. S. Smith, Fourteenth N. Y. Cav.

Captain M. Auer, Fifteenth N. Y. Cav.

Lieutenant H. James, Sixth Ind. Cav.

Lieutenant K. H. Foster, One Hundred and Fortieth  
Indiana Infantry.

Lieutenant J. P. Coddington, Eighth Iowa Cav.

Lieutenant E. C. Jordan, Seventh Ct. Inf.

Lieutenant John King, Sixth Ct. Inf.

Captain W. Hewett, One Hundred and Fifth Penn-  
sylvania Infantry.

Captain S. D. Conover, One Hundred and Twenty-  
fifth Illinois Inf.

Captain N. S. Westbrook, Thirtieth Ohio Inf.

Lieutenant Abram King, Twelfth Ohio Inf.

Captain F. A. Patterson, Third Virginia Cav.

Captain William Nash, late of General J. H. E.  
Ward's staff.

Lieutenant Hyde Crocker (regiment unknown.)

Lieutenant B. V. Banks (regiment unknown.)

Lieutenant Hurd (regiment unknown.)

Colonel M. B. Lakeman, Third Maine Inf.

Lieutenant Geo. L. Crockett, Fourth Maine Inf.

Captain Maxwell, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Inf.

Captain Gillespie, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Inf.

Lieutenant Waller, Fortieth N. Y. Inf.

Captain Van B. Bates, late Provost-Marshal Third  
Corps.

Lieutenant Winebrenner, late of General Birney's  
staff.

Captain Geo. W. Cooney, A. C. S.

**GENUINE**

**WALTHAM WATCHES**

AT

**Greatly Reduced Prices.**

We have made arrangements by which we are en-  
abled to offer these reliable time-keepers, in solid Gold  
or Silver cases, at LOWER prices than ever.

**LOOK AT THE PRICES:**

Silver Hunting Watches.....\$18 00

Gold Hunting Watches, 18-carat cases..... 80 00

Gold Hunting Watches, Ladies' size..... 70 00

Every Watch warranted by special certificate from the  
American Watch Company.

We will send these Watches by Express with bill  
to collect on delivery to any part of the country, and  
give the purchaser the privilege to examine the Watch  
before paying.

We have prepared a descriptive price list, explain-  
ing the different kinds, with prices of each, which we  
will send to any one on application.

We invite a comparison of our prices with any oth-  
ers, and any Watch that does not give satisfaction  
may be exchanged, or the money will be refunded.

Please mention that you saw this in The Army  
and Navy Journal.

Address in full,

**HOWARD & CO.,**

No. 619 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

**WEDDING CARDS,**

Party and Sociable Invitations,

Golden Weddings,

Silver Weddings,

Wooden Weddings,

AND

**Tin Wedding Invitations,**

VISITING CARDS, etc.,

AT

**KIRBY & CO.'S**

633 BROADWAY,

New York.

**TO OFFICERS OF THE NAVY:**

By special request of several officers, the under-  
signed will attend to all orders for

**GOLD-LACE UNIFORMS, HATS, CAPS, Etc.,**

to be made in conformity with United States Regula-  
tions, of which they have a copy. Officers of the  
Navy visiting Paris are requested to register their  
names.

**NORTON & CO.,**

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 16 Rue Aubert, Paris.



## NORTH AMERICA

**Life Insurance Co**  
**OF NEW YORK.**

OFFICE, No. 229 BROADWAY.

**N. D. MORGAN, J. W. MERRILL,**  
**President. Secretary**

Registered Policies granted, secured by Special Deposits with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department. This makes every "REGISTERED POLICY" as secure to the holder as a National Bank Note or United States Bond.

No restrictions on residence or travelling outside of the Tropics.  
Policies non-forfeitable.  
Thirty days' grace allowed on any renewal payment.  
One-third of the Premium may remain unpaid as a Loan.

### Officers of the Army and Navy

Will be insured *in time of peace* without extra charge, and in the event of subsequent hostilities of war, will be charged nothing for the increased hazard. In time of *hostilities* of war, officers and others not previously insured will be insured at such extra rates as the nature of the hazard may demand.

## EBBITT HOUSE.

C. C. WILLARD.

**PROPRIETOR**

Washington, D. C.



**CAPS and EQUIPMENTS** of the National Guard  
Regiments of the various States constantly on hand  
and made to order.

No. 141 GRAND ST.,  
East of Broadway, NEW YORK

**J. HENRY EHRLICHER,**  
Merchant Tailor and Military Furnisher

**No. 607 CHESTNUT ST.,**  
NEARLY OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL,  
**PHILADELPHIA.**

**JOHN R. ACKERMAN,**  
DRAPER AND TAILOR,

**No. 763 Broadway,**  
Between Eighth and Ninth sts. **NEW YORK**

**Army, Navy, and Citizens' Clothing.**

WAGENER MANUFACTURING CO.

**COMBINED**

DOUBLE AND SINGLE THREAD  
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

No. 825 Broadway, New York.

**A STOR HOUSE.**

**STETSON & CO.,**

**CAUTION.** Since our Oroide Watches have attained so high a reputation, and the demand for them has greatly increased, many persons are offering common and worthless Watches for sale, representing them to be Oroide Watches, in some instances stating that they are our agents. We will state most positively that we employ no agents, and that no one else does or can make Oroide; consequently these representations are false. The genuine Oroide Watches can only be obtained by ordering directly from us.



PUBLIC.

**THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS'**  
STEAMSHIPS,  
carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, EVERY THURSDAY, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, and BREMEN; at the following rates:

Following rates:		
PASSAGE PRICES.—FROM NEW YORK.		
First cabin.....	\$120	} Gold
Second cabin.....	72	
Steerage.....	40	
FROM BREMEN.		

First cabin.....	\$120	
Second cabin.....	72	} Gold
Steeage.....	40	

Returning, the Steamships leave BREMEN EVERY SATURDAY, SOUTHAMPTON EVERY TUESDAY. For freight or passage, apply to  
**OELRICHS & CO.** 68 Broad street

THE  
**EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.**  
removed to their new and elegant store, No. 294  
BOWERY, between Houston and Bleecker streets.



## THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., SILVERSMITHS OF PROVIDENCE R. I.,

Invite inspection of their

### FINE ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS,

Comprising Full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description, of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is nickel silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such a thickness that these goods possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from their beauty of design and superior finish, are undistinguishable from it.

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO. refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have for many years been engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Ware of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

Particular attention is called to the fact that imitations of their fine Electro Plate are extensively produced, upon an inferior base, with very light silver coating, and indifferent execution, by American manufacturers; also that there are English imitations, of similarly depreciated character, in the market. These goods are offered by many dealers, and may possibly deceive even a careful observation. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noticing our Trade Mark, thus—

Trade Mark  
for  
Electro-Plate.



Stamped on  
base of  
every article.

Our goods, wherever sold, invariably bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest nickel silver, and are guaranteed in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.

In addition to the foregoing, attention is suggested to the peculiar fitness of the wares produced by this Company for Army Post and Field uses. The excellence of material and strength of structure, as well as simple elegance of design, render many of the Tea and Dinner Services, in all respects, the most desirable

### TABLE EQUIPMENT FOR FAMILY OR MESS.

The productions of the Company are sold in New York by

TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 and 552 Broadway.  
STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John street.  
J. E. CALDWELL & Co., Philadelphia.

By either of which houses orders will be promptly attended to, and dispatched to any Army Post in the country.

## DEVLIN & CO., EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,

Nos. 459 & 461 BROADWAY, Corner GRAND ST.

AND

Nos. 258 & 260 BROADWAY, Cor. WARREN ST.,  
NEW YORK.

Unsurpassed facilities in the production of Military Clothing enables us to supply the NATIONAL GUARD, also OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, with Uniforms of best style and workmanship promptly and at moderate prices.

## J. M. Varian & Son, (SUCCESSORS TO F. B. BALDWIN), Clothing and Furnishing Warehouse, Nos. 70 & 72 Bowery (near Canal St.), New York.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE MANUFACTURE OF  
MILITARY CLOTHING,

FOR WHICH THEY SOLICIT THE PATRONAGE OF THEIR FRIENDS IN THE

ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.

Constantly on hand EPAULETS, SWORDS, SHOULDER STRAPS, BELTS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

### A NEW TABLE-KNIFE.



PRICES—Tables, \$12; Desserts, \$10 Dozen.

Something that will not break. A handle that will not crack, like ivory or horn; is not offensive to the smell, like rubber. This Knife is forged from one bar of steel, handle and blade, is heavily plated with silver, and is the cheapest plated Knife offered for sale. Made by J. RUSSELL & CO., Green River Works, Mass. Sold by

We will send by Express upon receipt of money, or C. O. D., with expense of returning money.

## UNION ADAMS,

No. 637 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

IMPORTER OF

Men's Fine Furnishing Goods

MANUFACTURER OF

Fine Dress Shirts, Collars and Cuffs.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,  
BOSTON.

This delightful summer retreat is fitted up with a few to the comfort and convenience of guests, and as fine pleasure grounds surrounding.

CHARLES A. STETSON,  
Proprietor.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.  
This unequalled summer Hotel opens for its third season June 1. During the past year many improvements have been made for the comfort of guests. Telegraph communication from all parts of the Union from the hotel office.

Rooms can be secured by letter to the hotel, or on Tuesdays and Thursdays at the Astor House, N. Y.  
CHARLES A. STETSON, Jr.

A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY desires to transfer with a First Lieutenant of Cavalry or Artillery. Address ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Office.

## HORSTMANN, BROTHERS & CO.,

FIFTH AND CHERRY STS., PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

## MILITARY GOODS.

A large and varied assortment of every article necessary for the use of OFFICERS in all branches of the service, made strictly according to Regulation.

MAIL ORDERS solicited, which will receive our best attention.

SOCIETY, CHURCH and THEATRICAL GOODS in great variety.

FLAGS and BANNERS made to order in the most approved styles.

N. B.—AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURED BUSTING.

A large assortment of Flags of various qualities always on hand.

Railroad Companies supplied with Caps, Buttons, etc., for uniforming the employees.

## Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, No. 153 BROADWAY.

JAMES S. BURNS, Secretary.

EDSON FESSENDEN, President.

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS FOR 1868, 50 PER CENT.

ASSETS, - - - - - \$3,000,000.

The Policies of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company are preferable to others, by reason of their Perfect Safety, their Non-Forfeitable Features, their Freedom from Restrictions, the Facilities for Payment of Premiums, both by the acceptance of notes in part payment and the yearly returns of Fifty per cent. in the shape of Annual Dividends, and, lastly, by reason of the unerring certainty, equitable liberality, and Unhesitating Promptitude, Uniformly shown in the Settlement of the Company's Claims.

NEW YORK OFFICE, No. 153 BROADWAY.

JOHN E. DEWITT, Resident Director.

## SCHUYLER, HARTLEY, GRAHAM & CO.

No. 19 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

### MILITARY GOODS.

EPAULETS, SASHES, CHAPEAUX, HATS,  
EMBROIDERIES, etc.,

BREECH-LOADING GUNS AND PISTOLS.

## ARMY AND NAVY EQUIPMENTS

### POLLARD & LEIGHTON,

104 Tremont st., cor. Bromfield, Boston

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

ARMY AND NAVY EQUIPMENTS, EPAULETS, SASHES, CHAPEAUX, HATS, CAPS, SWORDS, BELTS, STRAPS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES



## BENT & BUSH, ARMY & NAVY CAP MANUFACTURERS,

Take this opportunity to return their grateful acknowledgments to the Officers of the United States Navy for their liberal patronage the past year. It has been our endeavor to make the best Cap that money and material could produce, and we hesitate not to assert that during the past twelve months we have manufactured

More Navy Caps than all other Manufacturers in the United States Combined,

and we shall spare no pains or expense in the future to maintain our present reputation. Any officer purchasing a cap of our make that does not prove fully up to the mark in every particular, will confer a favor upon us by returning it, and receiving a new one in exchange.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ARMY AND NAVY CAPS ALWAYS ON HAND,  
ALSO A FULL STOCK OF ARMY AND NAVY FURNISHING GOODS.

BENT & BUSH,

CORNER OF COURT AND WASHINGTON STREETS,

BOSTON, MASS.

### TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

In reply to the many inquiries made daily in regard to Meerschaum Pipes, we wish to state that we recommend, especially to the members of the Army and Navy, the Plain Hungarian and Egg Bowls, with Cherry Stems, as Pipes which hold the most of Tobacco, and as the most durable and practical ones, they being the easiest to clean; and the Hamburg Bowls, having the largest surface to show color.

Being represented extensively in the Army and Navy by our goods, and the members thereof being mostly smokers, we are desirous to have our Pipes, which are considered equalled by none, entirely used by the members of the Army and Navy, and therefore have reduced our prices to the following:

We will sell a No. 3 Pipe for \$5, and charge \$1 additional for every number higher; therefore No. 4 costs \$6, No. 5 \$7, No. 6 \$8, etc., etc. Pipes from No. 4 to 8 are considered fair-sized ones; from No. 9 upward, large ones.

In the price is included a Case and a Cherry Stem.

Nice Amber Mouthpieces for Cherry Stems we will sell from \$1 to \$2 50 apiece.

We will send by express, to collect on delivery amount and charges.

In conclusion, we wish to state that we will readily give every information in regard to Meerschaums, based on twenty-eight years' experience in the trade, having received our diploma in 1839 by the respective Commissions in Europe, and will ever uphold the fair fame we have acquired in the introduction of the

Manufacture of Genuine Meerschaum Goods into this country.

We will cut Pipes of any shape or design, mount Pipes, do repairing, boiling, and polishing. Also

Amber-work done; and, main of all, not charge exorbitant prices.

## POLLAK & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF GENUINE MEERSCHAUM GOODS

STORES: {No. 485 BROADWAY, near Broome street,  
{No. 27 JOHN STREET, middle of the block.

Letter-box 5,846.

### ARMY REFERENCES.

Richard Combs, Brevet Major Seventh Inf.

Henry Inman, Brevet Major U. S. A.

Chas. C. Rawn, Captain Seventh Inf.

Wm. Mills, Captain Sixteenth Inf.

A. S. B. Keyes, First Lieutenant Thirtieth Inf.

D. Mortimer Lee, Lieutenant Thirty-seventh Inf.

Chas. F. Loche, Second Lieutenant Eighth Inf.

Wm. L. English, Second Lieutenant Seventh Inf.

T. R. Chancy, Q. M., Department U. S. A.

Harlin Truesdell, Subsistence Department U. S. A.

Edward Lynch, Thirty-fourth Inf.

Castner Jones, Thirty-second Inf.

James F. Jackson, Eighth U. S. Cav.

Wilfred De Thiercy, Eighth U. S. Cav.

J. Campbell Morrison, Cadet U. S. M. Academy.

Edward S. Holden, Cadet U. S. M. Academy.

## NEW MILITARY STORE Shannon Miller & Crane No. 32 Maiden Lane N.Y.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF ALL  
KINDS OF  
MILITARY GOODS  
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
ALSO THEATRICAL GOODS, FENCING  
MATERIALS, BOXING GLOVES, AND  
KINDS OF GOLD AND SILVER TRIMMING  
BANNERS, FLAGS, &c.  
GOODS SENT C. O. D. EVERYWHERE  
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

UNITED STATES

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL;

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

## ARMY, NAVY AND MILITIA

and to the

DISSEMINATION OF CORRECT MILITARY INFORMATION.

Terms.—\$6 per annum in advance; \$3 for six months in advance. Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted at twenty-five cents a line each insertion.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany the communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Address

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

39 Park Row, New York.